Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 26—NO. 8284. PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1886. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
Northern Pacific Railroad
Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.
Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast.
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(Except Sundays)
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Thursday	Dec. 9	Thursday	Dec. 16
...sday	Dec. 21	Tuesday	Dec. 28
...day	Jan. ...	Sunday	Jan. 2
...	Jan. 14	Friday	Jan. 7

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Fares between Corvallis and San Francisco: Rail and Cabin $14—Rail and Steerage $9.
For further information apply to
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VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
And Connections. Time 2½ Days.
Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento ...
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East Side Division.
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LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland ... 8:00 A. M. Ashland ... 4:40 A. M.
Ashland ... 8:15 P. M. Portland ... 3:45 P. M.
Albany Express Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland ... 4:00 P. M. Lebanon ... 9:25 P. M.
Lebanon ... 4:45 A. M. Portland ... 10:05 A. M.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Daily between Portland and Ashland.
The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.
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BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.
LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland ... 7:30 A. M. Corvallis ... 12:25 P. M.
Corvallis ... 1:30 P. M. Portland ... 6:15 P. M.
At Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific R. R. for Yaquina Bay.
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LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland ... 4:50 P. M. McMinnville ... 8:00 P. M.
McMinnville ... 5:45 A. M. Portland ... 9:00 A. M.
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SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND IN EVERY RESPECT
THE BEST ROUTE.
—TO—
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Best Dining & Sleeping Car Route in the World!
Private Drawing Rooms, Luxurious Smoking Rooms and Elegant Bath Rooms attached to all Sleepers.
... and First Second class Sleepers from Port Moody to Montreal Free of Charge
... Splendid Passenger Equipments. Three Thousand Miles of Smooth Steel Rail Track, ballasted Along its Entire Length!
Ever Changing Panorama of Grand and Magnificent Scenery!
... the Atlantic by this ... uninterrupted ... Mountains, lakes ... magnificent canyons ... a glacier front ... the Selkirks and the Gold ... sublimity that of the ...
The Canadian Pacific Railway is the Only Line to the East from Portland via Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria and All Puget Sound Points.
... accommodations reserved in advance.
RAPID TRANSIT—LOWEST RATES!
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... for the East leaves Ash st. wharf every day at
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Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to ... St. Paul, Walla Walla and Dayton without ... Train from the East arrives at 10:35 ... every day.
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FROM PORTLAND, Leaving at 12 Midnight, ... as follows:
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A. M., as follows:
... Nov. ... State, Wednesday Nov. ...
... Nov. ... Oregon, Monday Nov. ...
... Columbia, Saturday Nov. ...
... State, Thursday Nov. ...
... Oregon, Tuesday Nov. ...
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The Company reserve the right to change steamers or sailing days.
TO ASTORIA.
... Steamer leaves Ash st. daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M. for Astoria.
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Steamer leaves Ash street ... A. M., except Sunday.
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Steamer leaves Portland at 7 A. M., Monday ... for Dayton and Bridges ... Dayton ... 6 A. M., Tuesday ... and Friday.
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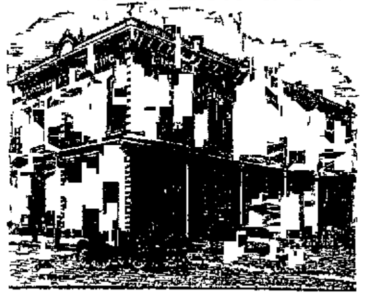

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REFUSE COUNTERFEITS AND SUBSTITUTES
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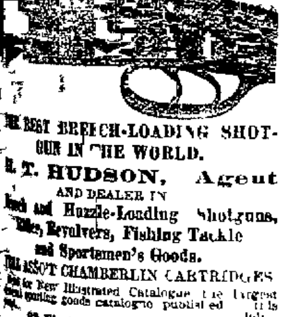

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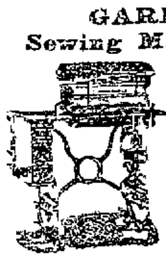

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BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE
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THE TONIC APERIENT WATER
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Water ...
The ordinary dose ... Most efficacious when ... and mixed with an equal quantity of hot ...
Sir Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S.
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BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed ... three times the strength of ... with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar ... and therefore ... less than one cent a cup ... and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
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ALFRED WRIGHT'S
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Perfumery, Sachet Powder
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HAVE NO EQUAL.
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When ... Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

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BUILDERS OF STEAMBOAT AND ... Sheet-Iron Work of all de... attention given to repairing in and ... NORTON ... and ... Portland.
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Timothy, Clover, Rye SEED
FRONT AND ALDER STS.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Slab wood—$1.60 per load—from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Boss Saloon will be promptly attended to.
W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

A SECRET NO LONGER.

An Explanation of Wilson's Power over Millionaire Moen.

THE TWO ARE FATHER AND SON

A Story of Concealment and Wrong that Reads Like a Romance—The Millionaire Banker and Deacon Denies the Relationship

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1.—Unable to bear the strain any longer, Doc. Wilson this morning, broken down in health and weeping like a child, told the great secret which has existed between him and P. L. Moen of Worcester, so many years. The story was told in the presence of four reputable citizens, who furnished it to the press.

"I have been looked upon as a blackmailer," he said, "and those who believe I have been bleeding this man hold me in as much contempt as a ... I will stand it no longer. I am more sinned against than sinning, and now the ... shall be known. My name is not Wilson, ... Jonas Wilson. My father is the man who is accusing me of blackmail, and ... is Levi Moen, lawful son of P. L. Moen of Worcester."

When further ... he ... the wrong done him by his father. ... he was ... Moen's first wife, and that he was born a few months after the marriage. Moen, being a deacon and professed ... that could not well ... the ... of an early birth, ... was made with Jonas Wilson ... whose care ... was transferred ... brought up as Wilson's.

... lived and toiled in the humble sphere ... which, he says, Moen consigned him, ... that he learned the secret of ... birth ... he was indebted ... the religious remorse of his supposed father, Jonas Wilson, who, being on his death bed, and ... pass ... with a burden on his soul ... toward him and told him who he was.

[illegible]

After Wilson died the young fellow set out for Worcester, to meet his father face to face. Their first meeting, Wilson says, was exactly as has been described. He did meet Moen that morning and after observing the signs of wealth and luxury that abounded he demanded of Moen some reparation for the wrong done one who should be heir to all. Moen at first refused to acknowledge the lad, and would have driven him forth, but the boy faced his millionaire parent defiantly, upbraiding him for the wrong done his mother and himself. He said: "I will force you to acknowledge me, and the world shall know you for what you are."

Then, he says, the banker deacon became alarmed and gave him $100. By appointment he met Moen next day and consented to shield his father from shame. The father had in the meantime married again after the death of ... mother and married into a family which would have scorned Moen had they known of the scandal.

Then, according to Wilson's story, the Wil... who knew the secret of his parentage ... and money and knowing it came from Moen, began to urge claims upon him; their demands increased, and to satisfy them he had to apply to Moen for money, and in that way much of the sums received from the banker were spent. Wilson says these demands upon him grew so exorbitant that he became almost impoverished by them. The Kingley suits were settled, he said, at Moen's suggestion with Moen's money. The latter feared that his ...

[illegible]

Wilson has letters which he says were written by Moen acknowledging ... and calling him "Dear Son." These letters Wilson produced to-day. He says he is the ... instead of being reared as a ... and brought up amid all the luxuries ... his father's wealth could purchase, he was ... reared as a peasant ... with ... the ... and ... of the refinement ... he has ... Wilson says he ... the ... communities ... his ... respect.

DEACON MOEN'S HOUSE

The Millionaire Learns the News of Prayer Meeting and Says It is a Lie

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 1.—The announcement ... from Providence this evening that ... Wilson had lifted the veil from the great Moen ... created a tremendous sensation. The ... were surrounded ... The ... manufacturer ... meeting when the announcement ... and reporters ... When ... showed Mr. Moen ... containing the story ... he ... to interview him ... little accident ... from the statement ... story was a lie. With difficulty he accepted the reporters and proceeded to his ... A reporter called upon him there at ... and his son Phil came to the ... He was ... and ... a ... he had been called ... of a matter of business ... When asked about the statement made by Wilson to-day that he was his father, Mr. Moen said: "It is a lie ... He ... said: "My counsel has advised me not to talk with any of the newspaper men on the subject, so you will excuse me if I decline to be interviewed, but you can see that he is nearing the end of his rope. Just see how desperate he is getting up ... story as that." Moen declined to state anything further.

THE CHURCH AND THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

A Catholic Superior ... Denounces the Order

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—A ... special says Michael Lavitt and the superior of the Abbot ... of the province of Quebec have brought the relations between the Catholic church in Canada and the Knights of Labor again prominently before the public. Last Sunday the superior preaching at St. Peter's church, said the society had been condemned by the bishops of the province and the people were bound to obey them as children do their parents. "It is true," he continued, "that the bishops of the United States do not condemn the order. They conduct their dioceses as they see fit. We have no right to interfere with them ... It has also been said that our ... have been sold to the capitalists. This is ridiculous. Our bishops, when they see danger ... are obliged under pain of mortal sin to warn us."

The reverend father ridiculed the idea of the Knights being a mutual benefit society. He said that it was the officers who were benefited, one of them alone getting a salary of $5000. "What evidence," he asked, "could they have ... the chiefs of which were foreigners ... who ... must apply for their benefit." He continued: "If you do not listen to the words of the bishops and the teachings of the holy Catholic church, you will commit mortal sin and ... eternal damnation. A time for retreat is ... and ... Knights of Labor will be allowed to participate in the sacraments ... shall ... please."

ROPULLARD ON THE LABOR QUESTION

He Suggests the Organization of a Labor Congress and Is in Favor of a Legacy Tax

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—In the December number of the North American Review ... on labor in which he says: "... is merely a cumulated token of past ... saved by thrifty and prudent men for the ... the present army of those who toil. ... many years I have employed ... of persons and have carefully ... their wants and prospects. I ... devise some way of benefiting ... hard worked persons who thoroughly represent the interests of labor. I have a plan which I believe is original, for securing in their behalf perfect justice and political equality, so that they cannot say justice is all on the side of capital. In each congressional district I would have trades send delegates to a meeting for the purpose of choosing representatives to a labor congress for one year. These chosen representatives should nominate two senators to represent their state in a national labor senate—one senator elected for two years and the other for five years. This body of labor senators and representatives should hold an annual labor congress one month in each year. There might also be a small body of experienced men chosen by the senators, these men forming an advisory body, similar to the United States supreme court, their number being limited to seven judges. This court should decide all labor questions, trades to submit to their decisions. This organized labor congress could direct and promptly decide on all questions of nominating and indorsing proper persons for all offices—local, state and national. Rights of personal property should be respected. A man's ... should be entirely and without restraint during his life. There should be no income tax, but a legacy tax should be levied to the extent of say 10 per cent on all fortunes in excess of $100,000. This would give handsome returns to the state, allow considerable reduction of taxes. It would render the perpetuation of immense fortunes in a few families impossible and would thus obviate that grave impending danger of concentration of wealth in single families, which wrecked the Roman empire."

COLLISION ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

Several Persons Severely Injured and a Mail Car Burned

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 1.—There was a collision this morning ... on the Northern Pacific between mail train No. 1 and east bound passenger No. ... on a curve two miles west of McKenzie. Both locomotives were smashed, and the mail car of No. 1 was burned. Conductor ... Fireman ... engineer ... fireman of No. ... brakeman ... the head and Mail Agent ... was similarly ... Eastern ... All were surgically ... gone to the hospital ... injured ... interesting ... The mail train ... five hours late, and the two trains had ... together ...

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS

A ... STRIKE PROBABLE

... Dec. 1.—A special from ... says: The indications are that a general strike among all the coal miners of the ... valley will be on before the close of the week. Men at several mines here recently demanded an advance of 10 cents per ton, the present basis being 60 cents. The operators, after considering the matter, refused to accept the demand, claiming they could not afford to pay it and keep the mines in operation, though admitting that the wages earned by the men were very low. To-day miners in the employ of the Witch Hazel Coal company, the ... company and the Manning Coal company, numbering in all upward of a thousand, all struck and refused to work, stating that they would not go in until the advance was conceded. A demand was made at the Poland shaft and several other ... for an advance, but as yet they have not come out. Both sides are firm, and a long lock out is expected by many.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR ... STRIKE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 1.—An important feature has entered into the controversy between the green glass manufacturers and the blowers over the abolition of the apprentice system. Monday night meetings of the local assemblies of glassblowers were held in Clayton, Millville, Salem, Woodbury, Williamstown and Glassboro, N. J., when it was decided they would not strike as ordered by the executive board of district assembly No. 11, Knights of Labor, but would sooner surrender their charters than do so. These blowers are working with apprentices and under a reduction in wages of ... per cent according to the agreement entered into with the manufacturers some weeks ago. The respective charters of the six assemblies ... sent to General Secretary Charles H. ... headquarters ... this city ...

... FROM MINISTER MANNING

... Dec. 1.—A special from St. Louis says: The following telegram was yesterday sent by ... A. Greenwood, of the City of Mexico, who is now in this city ... Minister Manning: "Newspaper reports to your detriment ... widely circulated. I have contradicted them. If you wish to make any explanatory statement telegraph to the Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, at the expense of that paper." In response to the invitation contained in the above, the following dispatch has been received by ... A. Greenwood from Minister Manning: "If you mean that the reports are disgraceful ... they are untrue. I ... a severe cold, went to my apartments, ... and have been confined to my bed with pneumonia ever since. My physician ... attending me."

THE BRAZILIAN NOTE CASES

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Brazilian note cases took an unexpected turn to-day in the United States district court. Joseph H. White, who has been confined in the city jail awaiting trial on a charge of uttering forged certificates ... pertaining to the Brazilian treasury notes, sent for the district attorney and intimated his desire to withdraw his plea of not guilty and throw himself upon the mercy of the court. This he did late in the day and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. He was remanded to jail, sentence being deferred. His brother, Lucius White, is awaiting trial, as is Charles Mo..., charged with the same offense. It is thought that he will receive a light sentence inasmuch as he turned state's evidence.

THE GRAND ARMY

... Dec. 1.—Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Madison, Wis., commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, arrived in this city to-day to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the grand commandery of the United States, at which arrangements for the national encampment to be held in this city next year will be perfected. Members of the committee ... Wilson of Chicago, Samuel Harper of Pittsburg, D. D. Austin of Toledo, ... Weir of this city and J. J. Wheat of ... of whom are in attendance at the meeting.

... SUSPENDED BY THOMAS

... Dec. 1.—Theodore Thomas started for New York this morning. Before he started he stated that he had decided that Miss Hirsch ... suspension should extend over one week, and that if the board of directors did not sustain his action he would resign from the presidency of the company. Thomas' order of suspension of the ... was owing to her refusal to sing unless the stage furniture was arranged to suit her.

... CATTLE RANCH IN MEXICO

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—A syndicate of St. Louis capitalists has been formed for the purpose of establishing an immense cattle ranch in Mexico. The land to be purchased has already been selected, and final arrangements are being perfected for the inauguration of the enterprise. The ranch will comprise 1,500,000 acres, in what is known as the Free Zone in the state of Chihuahua.

... AGAINST THE KNIGHTS

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—Voting returns regarding whether or not the amalgamated iron and steel workers shall as a body join the Knights of Labor are coming into headquarters rapidly. Secretary Martin refused to say what the returns indicate, but from another reliable source it is learned that there is so far a preponderating majority against connection with the Knights.

ANNUAL MEETING OF METHODIST BISHOPS

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church began their annual meeting for the purpose of fixing the order of episcopal visitation to the annual conferences next year and for the transaction of other business.

A ... TO ... MAKERS

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—An ordinance imposing a license of $500 per annum on book makers and pool sellers, was recommended to the municipal house of delegates for passage last night by the ways and means committee and ...

... FAILURE

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—At a late hour this afternoon several attachment suits were filed against the firm of Wm. Hernstein and David Prince, ... The amounts aggregate $41,830. No statement of the firm's condition can be obtained.

HENRY GEORGE FOR PRESIDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 1.—The Commercial says Henry George has written a letter to Blanton Duncan asking him to organize the working men here in the interest of George's candidacy for president. Duncan refuses to talk.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Gen. Johnston's Statements about Pacific Railroads.

COMMISSIONER COLMAN'S REPORT

The Governor of Alaska Makes a Number of Suggestions Regarding the Interests of the Territory—He Favors High License

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The annual report of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commissioner of railroads, has been filed with the secretary of the interior, and was made public to-day. Of the Union Pacific Railway company, the commissioner says that on his annual tour of inspection he found the track, bridges, culverts, workshops, roundhouses, stations, etc., of the company in excellent condition. The ties were well leveled, all the rails steel, accurately and firmly laid, constituting a first class road and proving the efficiency of the present management. The financial statement is summarized as follows: Total debt, $16... capital stock, $60,8..., ... capital stock and debt, $220,... total assets $2... surplus, $12,... 177.

Among the items of assets is one of $21,601,... claimed by the company to have been repaid to the United States. The commissioner says that the reports of the treasury department show settled accounts and money paid into the treasury June 30, 1886, aggregating $9,174,414, or $2... less than the amount claimed by the company. The credits of the company are increased, however, by accumulated interest on sinking fund investment $448,000, making total credits June 30, 1886, of $21,1..., 14.

The net earnings of the auxiliary lines for the year ended December 31, 1885, amounted to $1,... The annual interest on bonds was $... On two roads dividends amounting to $1... were paid on stock, all of which, however, was owned by the Union Pacific Railway company, making ... for the year $... or a deficit from the business of the year of $1,...

The secretary of the interior, in giving out this report to-day, made the following comment concerning the deficit indicated above: "It is claimed by Mr. Adams, president of the company, that this deficit is apparent only, representing not money paid out, but book accounts of interest which has accrued on securities largely held by the Union Pacific company itself. It is further claimed that during the year the auxiliary lines not only paid their own operating expenses and $1,... in addition thereto, but also contributed to the Union Pacific some $... worth of traffic which otherwise it would not have received."

OTHER ROADS

Of the Central Pacific Railroad company, the report of Commissioner Johnston says that its property was maintained in excellent condition. The ... of the company have been ... since April 1, 1885, by the Southern Pacific company of Kentucky under terms of lease dated February 1, 1885. The gross earnings of the Pacific system for the year ended June 30, compared with those of the preceding year, show a decrease of $1,..., yet the net earnings increased $..., or ... per cent. This increase was caused by a very great reduction in the operating expenses.

The financial condition of the road June 30, 1886, is summarized as follows: Total debt, $122,148,...; capital stock, $5..., ...; total stock and debt, $181,4..,0...; total assets, $187,-4..,178; surplus, $6,... 149.

Of the Sioux City & Pacific Railway company, the report says that its gross earnings were $..., operating expenses and taxes, $22..., surplus, $..., The liabilities of the ... capital debt ... total assets $..., deficit $...

The financial condition of the Central branch of the Union Pacific June 30, 1886, is given as follows: Total stock and debt, $..., total assets, $4,... deficit $1,..., 30.

The commissioner says that the sinking fund of the Union and Central Pacific companies June 30, 1886, held by the treasurer of the United States under act of May 7, 1878, amounted to $..., the Union Pacific having to its credit $..., and the Central Pacific $...

The total amount of interest paid by the United States on account of bonds up to June 30, 1886, was $70,853,... an excess over sums due the roads of $11,104,...

SOME FIGURES ABOUT THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The annual report of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commissioner of railroads, was made public to-day. Of the Northern Pacific Railroad company the commissioner says that the mileage June 30 last was 2601, that of seventy five miles unfinished on the Cascade division, probably only five miles will be left at the end of the year. The rolling stock throughout is of excellent quality, and the property in good condition. Nearly 80 per cent of the track is laid with steel rails weighing fifty-six pounds per yard. The track and buildings are kept in good condition. The total number of acres of land received by the company from the United States by patent and certification June 30, 1886, was 11,152,886, of which 5,08...,... have been sold. From these sales the company has received $..., and there are on standing on time sales $5,... The following shows the financial condition of the Northern Pacific railroad company June 30, 1886: Total debt $..., capital stock $..., total stock and debt, $10..., total assets $..., surplus $... The earnings of the road for the year ended June 30, 1886, were $1..., expenses, $..., net earnings, $..., an increase of $... or ... per cent over last year.

COMMISSIONER COLMAN'S REPORT

His Efforts to Suppress Pleuro-Pneumonia—The Forestry Question, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Norman J. Colman, commissioner of agriculture, to-day submitted his second annual report to the president. He describes in general terms the progress made in agriculture during recent years, and the conditions which contribute to make this the best fed nation on the globe. He sets forth at length the benefits derived and to be expected from agricultural experiments. Stations and colleges in several states are constantly urged to enlarge their experiments and often find themselves striking "new leads" which they cannot follow, all for the want of means. Hence the general interest in the bill now before congress for the establishment of agricultural experimental stations in connection with agricultural colleges, and the prevalent opinion of its importance and the desire for its early enactment. No measure, he says, is now pending or proposed of greater importance or bearing brighter promise of deep-seated and lasting benefits to the agricultural interest of the United States in all its branches.

THE SPREAD OF THE DISEASE

In commenting upon the work of the bureau of animal industry he describes the spread of pleuro pneumonia, and says: "Every effort possible under existing laws has been made to locate diseased animals and isolate all that have been exposed. It would have been most fortunate if every animal exposed to disease and liable to contract it could have been summarily slaughtered and the contagion thus eradicated. With the disease of this character at Chicago it has been truly said that the cattle industry of this country has reached a crisis. There can be no doubt that it will be soon and widely disseminated unless prompt and effective action can be instituted for its speedy suppression. Even now it will have been scattered to some extent in the West, and investigations next year will probably bring other outbreaks to light. The matter is a most important one, overshadowing in urgency all others affecting our agricultural population and of vital interest to every consumer of beef or milk, butter and cheese. To prevent a spread of this scourge, which has already greatly affected our foreign and interstate commerce, additional legislation by congress is now essential. Much valuable work has already been done in Maryland, and the danger of dissemination of the contagion from that state has been greatly lessened. No work has been done in the state of New York, because it was evident that the appropriation was not sufficient to secure any favorable results there. The disease also exists in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, but the state authorities have not yet accepted the rules and regulations of the department for co-operation. I greatly regret the necessity of announcing the existence of this dangerous disease over such a wide area, but the serious results to be apprehended from it make it imperative that the truth should be known, in order that such legislative action may be taken as is indicated by the emergency."

FORESTRY PRESERVATION.

Upon forestry he says there is practically no reproduction attempted or forest planting done worth mentioning, in comparison with the enormous annual consumption. "As the first step of reform," he says, "undoubtedly the land policy of the United States in timbered regions requires change according to the conditions of those localities. Besides the good example which the government may set in taking better care of its own timber lands, it might appropriately extend its operations by planting on a large area in treeless states and territories of the West. Military reservations in these states, owned by the general government, would form a most desirable field of operation. Only by such extensive planting can a desirable modification of extremes of climate on the western plains be expected."

The commissioner calls attention to the need of a fund to be used in sending specialists to foreign countries, in response to invitations to take part in scientific investigations of all sorts. He thinks reports made from the standpoint of the needs of this country instead of from foreign views would be very valuable.

REPORT OF ALASKA'S GOVERNOR.

He Makes Complaint Against Naval Officer Nichols—The Territory's Interests

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The governor of Alaska in his annual report to the secretary of the interior says: Notwithstanding the order or request of the secretary of the navy dated July 1, 1884, the commanding naval officer has not accorded the governor the aid and co-operation he had a right to expect. The discourtesy of this officer was so marked as to render it impossible for the governor subsequently to seek his co-operation except in the event of a grave public emergency. As the co-operation of either a war vessel or revenue cutter is very essential to the proper administration of civil government the governor considers the action of the naval commander more than a personal matter.

In this connection he refers to the return of the Chinese who were driven away from Douglas island last summer, as the result of anti-Chinese agitation, and says: On this occasion the government requested the co-operation of Lieut. Nichols, and both proceeded to Juneau. It was the governor's wish to have the Chinese returned to the place from which they had been driven. They were brought back by a merchant ship. That their return was not effected under the immediate direction of the governor, through the co-operation of the United States ship, the governor charges, is due to the course pursued by Lieutenant Commander Nichols in regard to the matter.

VARIOUS SUGGESTIONS

The governor calls attention to the necessity for some means of transportation that shall be at the command of the civil officials, and expresses the opinion that if a revenue cutter were detailed for this purpose no extra expense would be involved, and lawlessness now so prevalent could be prevented.

Reference is made to the smuggling of liquors into the territory and the opinion is expressed that the present prohibition law should be repealed and a stringent license law substituted.

In connection with the capture of one American and three British vessels, while the vessels were engaged in taking seals in inland waters of Alaska, the governor remarks that inasmuch as these seizures have probably raised an international question, involving the right of the United States to exclusive jurisdiction over the waters of Behring sea north of the Aleutian islands and east of the 193d meridian, west longitude, it may not be unbecoming to suggest that unless said right is insisted upon and maintained, an industry which now yields a fair rate of interest on the amount paid for the whole of Alaska will be destroyed, and means of livelihood taken away from a large number of people whom the government is bound, by every consideration of honor and public policy, to protect.

FOR MAIL FACILITIES

The mail facilities accorded to the territory are represented to be wholly inadequate, and the governor earnestly requests that the question of an increase thereof may have the consideration its importance demands.

He also makes a plea in favor of extension of political rights of the people of Alaska. He suggests that should congress, at its coming session, deem it unwise or inexpedient to grant full territorial rights and privileges to Alaska, it could amend the organic act so as to make it the duty of some one of the officials appointed by the president to be present during a part, at least, of each session of congress, as an agent of the territory before congress and the departments.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

THE ... AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The World's Washington special says: The president is working harder on his message than he did last year. Wrestling with figures of the treasury surplus, and the problem to find the best way to reduce needless taxes has proved such unusual work for him that he has become very nervous and irritable. A congressional caller who reached the White house library yesterday found the president swearing in a great rage at his trembling attendant, using him as an escape valve for his nervous irritation. Cabinet officers, who are summoned from time to time, have caught the contagion of his irritation. There is never a time when messengers shake so in their unsteadiness as when the department masters have ... returned from the White house. Cabinet officers, when questioned about the subjects of the president's message, turn pale and change the subject. The president does not hope to get any tariff revision measure through congress this coming session, but he does expect that the fiftieth congress will pass some measure. The president is inclined to believe that there may be a slight chance for the passage of some such conservative proposition as is embraced in Hewitt's administrative bill. He is not in favor of calling the fiftieth congress together in special session, according to the plan of Senator White, though, in order to reduce taxes, he believes it will be enough for him to take strong grounds in that direction now and use his influence with the fiftieth congress when it meets.

NAVAL OFFICERS DISPLEASED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Officers of the navy are not particularly pleased with the decision of the second comptroller, which holds that travel between the United States and Alaska is foreign travel, and therefore that mileage cannot be allowed for it. Officers think it but just that they should receive some consideration when going to Alaska, as it is regarded as the most unpleasant duty in the service. The fourth auditor, when the matter was called to his attention, decided that travel from the United States to Alaska was simply as from one part of the United States to another, and the pay could therefore be recovered by any officer making the voyage under orders. His decision was however reversed.

UNION PACIFIC'S WEATHER SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Lieut. Joseph Powell of the signal service has been detailed to proceed to Omaha to organize the meteorological service of the Union Pacific railroad, which is to co-operate with the United States signal service bureau. About thirty stations will be established along the line of the railroad. It is stated that the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific railways also contemplate establishing a meteorological service and signal service bureau. With these aids it is believed that a cold wave or any decided change in temperature can readily be traced in its eastern course.

THE ATLANTA'S TRIAL TRIPS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Secretary Whitney to-day made public the official reports of the results of three trial trips of the cruiser Atlanta, made on August 5, September 22 to 26 and November 1 to 27 respectfully. Owing to the machinery getting out of order it was impossible to make a full six-hours trial except on November 1... The required horse-power is 3500. The highest developed horse-power was 3304, and that only for a few minutes. The greatest speed was 1... knots.

THE PRESIDENT SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATISM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The president has been confined to his room two or three days by a slight but annoying attack of rheumatism, and for this reason has been obliged to deny himself to all callers except to cabinet officers. He is feeling somewhat better to-day. The president has suffered from rheumatism before, but this is the first attack he has had since entering the White house.

NORTHWEST MINES.

Continuation of "The Oregonian's" Exhaustive Review.

THE MINES OF CŒUR D'ALENE

The Locality and Surroundings—Work Accomplished—Character of the Quartz Veins—Cœur d'Alene the "Coming Camp"

CHAPTER VI

SECTION ONE—THE LOCALITY DESCRIBED

BY HERBERT LANG

The Cœur d'Alene mines, which are now the scene of more activity than any other mining locality in the United States, or, in mining language, are having the greatest "boom" of any—are situated in Shoshone county, in the northern part of Idaho. The country is drained by the Cœur d'Alene river, a stream whose many tributaries rise mostly on the western slope of the Bitter Root range, which separates the territory from Montana. Spurs of this high range extend westward, growing progressively lower as they approach Lake Cœur d'Alene, on the borders of Washington territory, where they are lost in the general level of the Spokane country. The most important of these outlying ranges is that irregular chain which separates the waters of Cœur d'Alene from Lake Pend d'Oreille. The distance between the two lakes is about twenty-five miles. On the south another range still less regular in form shuts off the valley of St. Joseph's river, which flows from the distant southeast and runs into Lake Cœur d'Alene at its southern extremity. In the latter range are Weissner's and Snowpatch peaks. The ranges about here, and in particular the main Bitter Root range, are called the Cœur d'Alene mountains, and have been known as such since Lieut. Mullan explored his famous route through the country and over Sohon Pass, just north of Mt. Stevens, a prominent peak. That took place thirty years ago, and one of the events of the passage of the exploring party through the country was the discovery of placer gold.

NAVIGATION

Both the St. Joseph's and the Cœur d'Alene rivers are navigable, the latter for a distance of thirty miles up to the "Old Mission," at the northeast angle of the Indian reservation. A steamer runs daily on the stream and lake, the termini of the route being the mission, and Cœur d'Alene City at the north end of the lake. Lake Cœur d'Alene lies at an altitude of about 2200 feet; the mission, 2280 feet, the slope eastward rising to a hight of 7000, excepting one or two passes which are lower, as the Sohon pass, which is 5089 feet. These elevations were taken by the explorer Mullan, who passed through this country, the first of white men, in 1855 and again in 1858. His route lay up the South Fork.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

The country is exceedingly mountainous, and it is only on the lower reaches of the two large rivers that any level land is found. Higher up the bottom lands narrow to one-fourth of a mile, perhaps, leaving space for one farm between the hills, and all these locations are occupied. The country rock is mainly of metamorphic sediment. If we enter it by way of Thompson Falls, a station on the Northern Pacific railway in Montana, we cross the Clark's fork, which flows over a bed of slate, tilted at a high angle. The road proceeds up Prospect creek, which rises just north of Stevens peak, near where rise affluents of the St. Regis Borgia, which flows southwest into the Missoula, and branches of the Cœur d'Alene, which flows west. The valley of Prospect creek is narrow, is walled in by metamorphic rocks, mainly slate and quartzite, with some calcareous shale, and for miles is filled to an apparently great depth with drift matter, consisting of rounded granite and quartzite boulders of diverse sizes and coarse or fine gravel, apparently quartzose. Such debris infallibly indicate glacial origin, and it will probably be found, after additional study of the vicinity that glaciers have played a great part in fashioning the present contour of the region. We pass on our way great

EXPOSURES OF COUNTRY ROCK,

Forming great precipices hundreds of feet high and evidently quartz-bearing, but of their age we can tell nothing as yet, for diligent search for fossils must first be made. No doubt the formation is that which is distinctive of all the region round about, being of exclusively metamorphic rocks and granite. There is no sign of any igneous or volcanic rocks of any sort in any locality visited by the writer, but it is possible that there are such in the region, the more especially as the existence of mineral veins is supposed by some to depend upon the propinquity of igneous rocks.

MOUNTAIN CITY MINES

We reach the first mines at the Mountain house, or Mountain City—a town consisting of two hotels. Here are notable deposits or veins of antimony ores, the sulphide (called stibnite, antimonite, or gray antimony) especially, with decomposed portions. It is usual to find such ore in small and isolated masses, surrounded or intermixed with other metallic compounds, whereby the extraction and separation of the metallic antimony becomes tolerably difficult. But nature, who has done nothing by halves in this wonderful Cœur d'Alene country, has planted broad veins, several feet thick, of almost pure sulphide of antimony in those hills. Many locations have been made on these veins and they are regarded as equally valuable as the galena lodes further along. Some enterprising gentlemen have formed a company to purchase and smelt these ores, and have begun (and by this time doubtless completed) small reduction works. They have a pair of rolls for breaking the ore, a Krom dry concentrator, a most ingenious, and, it is said, efficacious machine for freeing the sulphide from the gangue, a furnace for reducing it, a boiler and engine for [illegible], etc. They will use the iron precipitation process, by which the metal is produced directly as regulus, the sulphur being removed by heating the ore with iron trimmings or scrap. Considering that the price of antimony is at present nine and a half cents per pound avoirdupois in New York, and as freight from the new smelter to a reliable market ought not to be over a cent and a half per pound, there would seem to be a very fair prospect for a good profit, the more especially as these ores are said to carry silver. With such veins of ore as are said to exist, and with smelting machinery adapted to the purpose it ought not to be more expensive to produce a pound of antimony than a pound of lead, yet the price of antimony is twice as great as the price of lead, and subtracting the cost of transportation from each, it is nearly three times as great. Freight to Thompson Falls, the nearest shipping point, would probably be in the neighborhood of $7 per ton, over about twenty miles of a dreadfully rough road, on a downward slope. From the Falls to San Francisco, or still better, New York, would cost a most indefinite price, and probably a most discouraging one.

It seems that antimony ore is of rather wide distribution in this region, as a Mr. Tiernan found it in a vein of quartz on so-called Antimony creek near Weissner's peak, fifteen miles west of Mountain City. This vein is said to be traceable for half a mile and to contain from sixty to seventy per cent of antimony and from forty to fifty ounces silver per ton.

ALENA [illegible]

At the summit, a few miles west of the Mountain house, we find ourselves at the very top of the high Bitter Root range, which we have been gradually ascending for twenty miles. Here is a temporary depot to which ore is packed upon mule back from neighboring mines, and even from the Tiger, over in Nigger prairie, to the southeast. It lies here in little bags of 100 pounds each, awaiting transportation to Thompson. Of course this mode of carrying is very expensive, indeed, and can be borne only by the richest ores, those, say, above $100 per ton in value. No ordinary quartz will stand it, and only the richest galena is able to do so. Not far from here are several excellent lead silver lodes, one belonging to Bennlugsen & Waite of Murray, and one to the stage proprietor, who owns this station, etc. The former's claim is described as being very extensive and rich, carrying 50 per cent. lead and assaying very high in silver. Enough development work has been done to expose several thousand tons of ore, all fitted for smelting, and only a road is lacking in order to begin shipping at once. The owners are willing to contract to deliver ore and take their pay partly in road work. Probably here is as good a chance for some enterprising operator to make money as there is in the territory. Such claims must in the near future become very valuable, the more so as they are within fifteen or sixteen miles of the railway. At present they rate as prospects only, and now is the time to buy them.

OPERATIONS IN QUARTZ.

For a few miles beyond the summit the descent is very steep, bringing the traveler down some 2000 feet in ten or twelve miles, to a creek down which the road lies to Littlefield and Murray, on Pritchard creek, the scene of the principal placer and gold quartz mining in the Cœur d'Alenes. At Littlefield we are in the very center of active quartz-mining operations, the most activity being displayed by the Idaho Mining company, who are expending a quarter of a million dollars or more in opening quartz veins, building a fine mill, etc. Near by is the Old Mother lode, where the much-talked-of gold-plated slab lies, once an eighth wonder of the world, but now hardly ever mentioned. Around Murray are some placer mines of almost historic interest, and the town itself is of great celebrity.

FIRST DISCOVERY OF GOLD

The first discovery of placer gold in Cœur d'Alene was made on Pritchard creek, near where the town of Murray now stands. The discovery was made in the summer of 1880 by three prospectors, Gillette, Horn and Pritchard. Gillette washed a pan of dirt from what has since been called the Gillette and Discovery claim, on the rim of the gravel deposit, which is here over forty feet deep in places, and will average twenty-five. They took out $45 in one day and Pritchard first made the discovery public, and the stream was named for him. He lived that winter at what was later called Evolution, being on the south fork, a few miles below Milo. It is the impression of the writer that Pritchard was then engaged in felling timber to be floated down the river to the lake and thence to Spokane Falls, to be sawed in lumber in the mills of the Hon. A. M. Cannon. If this is correct Mr. Cannon may well claim to have been instrumental in the discovery of these now world famous mines.

MORE PROSPECTS FOUND

In the following year Pritchard continued his examination of the North Fork region, and found good prospects on many locations, especially upon the stream which now bears his name. In 1882 he wrote to friends to request their aid in the following year to still further explore these rich gravel leads, but with strange lack of discretion they made his letter public, and numerous adventurers flocked thither by hundreds, and coerced the old discoverer to lead them to the rich finds, under threats of hanging. It was too early in the spring for mining the creek beds, for the waters were high, and some being unable to wait by reason of lack of food and clothing, withdrew from the mines and gave them their first "black eye," as miners would say. Others, wiser and more patient, stayed, and were rewarded by finding fairly rich diggings when the waters subsided, and placer mining set in in good earnest, and, excepting for the winters' snows, has not ceased in all that land. In that year began

THE GREAT STAMPEDE,

The most notable perhaps since the great rush to Fraser river some twenty eight years ago. Men came from all directions, east, west, north and south, and ingress to the mines was provided for from Trout creek, Belknap, Rathdrum and Spokane Falls, from whence lines of stages were established. All the auriferous dirt along Pritchard and Eagle creeks were speedily located, and prospectors were numerous and busy along all the other counter courses. Trail, Beaver and other creeks was also occupied, and work went on rapidly. Roads were opened, curtailing the inconveniences of pack trains, and up to the present time it appears that

EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

Have been expended for public highways leading to the Cœur d'Alene country. The road from Murray to the Montana line cost $11,0[illegible] opened in the fall of 1885. A year before a road had been built at the expense of Portland or Spokane people from the Mission to Belth[illegible] up the North Fork. This cost $20,000. A very fair grade leads from Murray across the mountains to Evolution, while a much used, and not very good road connects Wardner with the Mission. Other roads are needed and will soon be built.

Travel set in by trails over the mountains in half a dozen directions, and while snow was on the ground men came in on snowshoes, regardless of trails. Some half dozen railway stations claimed that the best route lay in a mathematically straight line from there to the mines, but their pretenses have largely departed, and the [illegible] which they conjured up did not all [illegible] town lots. At present all the

TRAFFIC IS DIVIDED

Between Spokane Falls, Rathdrum and Thompson Falls, with a pretty clear prospect that neither of these places will hold it long. It is very difficult to get into the mines, but the way out is not unpleasant. The traveler, in order to see the most of what is to be seen, will do well to go in via Thompson Falls. The route is thirty miles to Murray, the center of the northern mining district, and requires all of the laborious day to make it. As before said the way lies largely over round boulders, over which the stage wheels jump. The exercise is regarded as good medicine for dyspeptic ailments. The stage teams are slow and the trip tiresome, but there is a great deal to see on the way, and at the Mountain hotel the traveler will get an excellent meal. Eagle is an interesting locality, but easily seen in a few hours. Littlefield is two or three miles above Murray and can be examined as quickly. The Mother lode is worthy of more time. The "Old Wash" must be faithfully looked at, and it will be well for the traveler

TO CAMP AT MURRAY

As the center of the mines of the North Fork, the emporium of the quartz and placer mining district as Wardner is of the South Fork country where only lead-silver mines are found. Murray is a brisk mining camp of about 1000 people, mostly males, whose support is chiefly derived from the veins and gulches near by. It is built on one long, level street, with sundry back alleyways, has perhaps a hundred houses, and is growing tolerably fast. There are plenty of saloons, two livery stables (which charge intolerable prices for poor nags), a tavern or two, a bank, two very good newspapers, the *Sun* and *Record*, the former a daily and first-class as a mining paper, being full of information and warmly devoted to publishing all procurable information about the Cœur d'Alene country. The *Record* is a weekly, but recognized as a good authority in its province. A good part of the facts herein are from those publications. Altogether the town is a convenient place, and best of all, has a good share of intelligent enterprising gentlemen who understand mining and have "nerve" enough to act on their own knowledge—a class that is conspicuously lacking in many larger places. Mention must be made of the town's water supply, brought in pipes from an elevated reservoir, the plant owned by a company, while a lavish supply of fluid for other than domestic use and for fire purposes, flows along the streets in flumes and sluices. The town is as well watered as Salt Lake City. There are strong indications that it will soon have railroad communication with the outer world.

SEC. [illegible] PLACERS OF THE CŒUR D'ALENE

Going down Pritchard creek from Murray we come first to the Burnell placer, where the gravel drift is about fifteen feet deep. The Wilson [illegible] Claggett claim, in shaft to bedrock, comes next, and then the Idaho bar or Ives and Sherburne's, having fifteen acres, and averaging [illegible] for a time, $[illegible] to the hand. The Gillette [illegible] the very claim, belonging to [illegible] Herrick, and later to McAllen & Co., [illegible] acres, bedrock four to six feet deep, has [illegible] mostly fine gold, but a few nuggets as high as $10 each, and pays $8 per day per hand. The [illegible] Chance, owned by a dozen partners, yields coarse gold, and has furnished some ten [illegible] nuggets. The [illegible] claim also produces large nuggets, some as high as twelve ounces. The McGuire claim, on Pritchard creek about a mile from Eagle City, was worked successfully and vigorously, the water being pumped from it by an engine.

THE WIDOW'S CLAIM

Is the most noted and has been most worked. It lies in the upper limits of Murray, and was first located by Pritchard in behalf of a widow, but was "jumped" by some men, who have held it ever since and worked it successfully. Poor Pritchard, the discoverer of this vast region, with its illimitable wealth, was not able to maintain his own rights to even the poorest claim, and now, discouraged and broken, lives in a little cabin on the South Fork, unnoticed and alone, in poverty and squalor, seeking a precarious livelihood by washing in a rocker the gravels of neighboring bars. It is not creditable to the Cœur d'Alene miners that the man who made such a grand and memorable discovery should be so overlooked. Those who are making fortunes because of his exertions should remember the poor fellow, not sentimentally but practically, not with pitying words, but substantial aid.

It is useless to go on describing claims when there are a

[illegible] MILES [illegible]

In [illegible] Cœur d'Alene field [illegible] none varying from others except in the relative richness of pay dirt, the depth to bedrock, etc. There are places in Pritchard creek where bedrock has not been found, though many have sought to gain it by shaft. The [illegible] mass of dirt and boulders, the latter rounded and probably of glacial origin, is permeated by water, for so porous is it that the greater part of Pritchard creek runs underground. This auriferous drift is from 100 to 200 yards wide, and is grown up to a heavy forest of cedars and firs, which have to be blasted, sawed and burned to get them out of the way. There is not much fall to the creek for ten miles or more, all of which distance the sands are more or less gold-bearing. Consequently there is no available dump for tailings, and operations are immensely retarded, and in fact can only go on on a very small scale, at which rate it will take almost forever to work out such immense quantities of dirt.

THE BED ROCK FLUME

Some time since a company was formed to dig an immense ditch from Eagle City, at the fork of Eagle and Pritchard creeks, and to extend up the latter stream as far as was practicable, the least distance being six or seven miles. This was to drain the claims and afford an outlet for the tailings. This, the Bedrock Flume company, went energetically to work cutting out the right of way through the forest, which covers all the creek bottom, and expended, it is said, $70,000 in this work and in excavating. They brought their work well on towards completion, but their money gave out and they had to suspend. Yet their plan is an excellent one. It was thought when work ceased that half as much more money would have completed the ditch. The undertaking was very soundly conceived and very efficiently executed as far as it went, and does honor to the enterprise of its originators. It is a good thing to have such works, and it is good to have men who are capable of conceiving and executing them. The people of Murray rightfully regard the undertaking as a credit to their town. All work on the creek bed placers is carried on by sluices, for hydraulic apparatus is out of the question. With the completion of the bedrock flume the more efficient hydraulic process would be brought into play, and the amount of dirt now handled would be increased ten fold or perhaps a hundred fold, and the gold product in like proportion.

It is probable that work will be resumed on this enterprise at no distant day, for it is seen more plainly each succeeding day that mere experimental makeshifts can never take the place of such a thorough work, which is not a thing of a day, but a permanent affair to endure as long as dirt remains to be washed. It is to be borne in mind that the tailings from the "Old Wash" would find their way into and down the bed rock flume and would thereon undergo a second vigorous and thorough washing, with, no doubt, very fair results in gold dust. Such dirt will in course of time be washed repeatedly as long as it is in a situation to be handled. Touching the difficulties of constructing the big flume, they are slight in comparison with those encountered and overcome in building the huge tail races of the hydraulic mines of California, some of which are several miles long and excavated through solid rock, with sometimes thousands of feet of costly tunnels. Therefore the expense of finishing this work should not delay it.

THE [illegible] NSE FLUME

In lieu of the sensible drainage scheme of the Bedrock company, it was proposed to employ power on a large scale to pump dry the excavations which resulted from the miners' labors along Pritchard creek, so as to make the bedrock accessible to examination. At a point less than half a mile below Murray a pumping plant was erected, driven by steam generated by a battery of three boilers. There is a steam pump of perhaps one hundred horse power, which throws water, mud and sand [illegible] into an elevated sluice, and so drains the cellar-like cavity over which it is erected. The water, of course, is that which gets in the cellar by seepage through the highly pervious gravel deposit. A great many boulders have to be lifted out as work progresses. This outfit is called the Rye steam pump, and was built, it is understood, by New York capital. The apparatus was at first found to be unable to cope with the water, of which a great deal is carried beneath the surface of the coarse gravel, and [illegible] rapidly into every hole that is sunk, and keeps running in as rapidly as it is thrown out. The larger the excavation, the more water [illegible] the pump [illegible], until as work [illegible] [illegible] depends on the [illegible] [illegible] machinery [illegible] pump's work would never cease, [illegible] [illegible]. It is supposed that the pump has cost [illegible] $[illegible] to have completed the sensible and practical work of the Bedrock Flume. Recently the pumps have not been tested, and it is evident the attempts have resulted more or less favorably. Two or three claims have been worked in part by this means at least.

THE OLD WASH

The "Old Wash" is the name applied to a lead or leads of auriferous gravel lying up in the hills back of Murray, and extending along, [illegible] from above Bear creek to Eagle, and further. Some estimate the length at thirty miles, and a great part being workable and usually quite rich. The claims thereon are among the most valuable in all Cœur d'Alene. They lie at heights varying from seventy five to three hundred feet above the streams below. The first location was made by A. J. Parker of Eagle in October, 1883, and the ground was immediately located throughout. Reese Bros. & Palmer opened the first claim, near Murray, and had to pack their dirt to water. The gravel yields gold of uncommon fineness, going as high as 940, while the creek gold below is from 780 to 830 fine. That of Trail creek reaches 880. At the Freeman claim a man makes from $3 to $6 per day packing his dirt to water. Buck & Co. made $8 a day per hand in coarse gold. The Badger claim, half a mile from Murray, cleaned up 11 ounces in May of this year and has given a total of $5380 from one eighth of an acre.

DRY GULCH MINE

W. H. Freeman discovered the Dry Gulch claim just below Murray, and sold half of it to W. J. Hawkins for $10,000. It is on the Old Wash, and is perhaps the most productive in all at this camp, and has taken out a large amount of money, and has a great deal of pay dirt left. Several acres have been washed off, the dirt averaging fifteen or twenty feet deep, nearly all of it good pay. Three or four weeks hydraulic streams are brought on, with a fall of from forty to 100 or more feet, the water coming from a small ditch along the upper edge of the workings. Mr. Hawkins has to impound his tailings, building immense crib work for the purpose, because the owners of the low creek claims will not allow the tailings to be dumped on them. This claim has ten or twelve men employed, and makes biweekly clean ups, as witness the following from a late issue of the Murray *Sun*:

"The Dry Gulch company made a clean up on Tuesday which yielded a fraction less than $2400 of some of the prettiest gold we have seen in the camp. A considerable portion of the large output is coarse solid metal, smooth and well washed. The bulk is [illegible] fineness, including two large balls of [illegible]. Among the lot is a singular specimen of pure, dark looking gold, the exact counterpart of a miniature chicken. It weighs four ounces and a half. Sprinkled throughout the mass of glittering stuff is also a peculiar character of gold, bright, jagged and filled with quartz, differing in appearance from any other found in the district. Its virgin outlines suggest the proximity of a ledge. Averaging a clean up, the ground worked yielded $[illegible] per yard, and the gravel grows richer as the hydraulicing progresses up toward the head of the gulch. In fact, the first part of the claim is [illegible] [illegible] the gulch [illegible] feet wide from the mouth.

[illegible]

[illegible] Pritchard creek [illegible] mile below Murray, and is the scene of quite a lively mining [illegible]. It was so named because of a peculiar dream that a prospector had, which induced him to [illegible] a particular locality whereby the rich gravel of this gulch was found. The Webfoot claim was taken up by the dreamer and his partners, who were miners [illegible], and considerable money was made in it, over $14,000, it is said, in coarse gold. One nugget weighed almost twenty ounces. Interests were sold at the rate of $[illegible]000 for the whole property. Alder gulch, near Murray, has also been very rich, furnishing plenty of nuggets, and in the season of 1885, cleaned up $33,000. In Illinois gulch three men, sluicing, got 27 ounces of gold in a week.

Besides these there are Buckskin gulch, [illegible] gulch, Gold Run gulch, Butte gulch, Pine gulch, Summit gulch and many other gulches on which there are placer claims, sometimes of note, and in all of them considerable gravel is yet left to work.

MINING DITCHES

There has been plenty of water in Pritchard creek, but too low down to be of use for large operations. On the hills, working the "Old Wash," little could be done excepting while the melting snows furnished a precarious means which might be conducted on claims for ground sluicing, rocking, etc. Ditches were soon begun for the purpose of bringing water to the elevated locations, the California ditch being first projected by two Californians, Walsh and [illegible], who set about the work at a time when miners were packing their dirt on their backs to the nearest water, and putting out an aggregate of 100 ounces or more of gold each week. Since its completion two other ditches have been built, the aggregate length of the three being twenty six miles. Their total capacity is 1100 miners' inches of water, and their cost $[illegible]. Another, fifteen miles long, is now under course of construction, and is approaching the "Old Wash."

No doubt the number and extent of ditches yet to be built will in time compare with those of California, where every hillside is seamed with them.

BEAVER AND EAGLE CREEKS.

Second to Pritchard creek in extent of auriferous wealth, and second to that only, are Beaver and Eagle creeks. The former rises about twenty five miles southeast of Murray, flows northwest and empties into the North Fork just above Steamboat Landing and seven miles below the mouth of Pritchard creek. There is much auriferous gravel on this stream and many rich claims have been located. The little camp called Delta (formerly Beaver) is about six miles, by a very good road, from Murray. In its vicinity are some excellent placers, and from these have been taken the largest nuggets yet found in the Cœur d'Alenes. The three largest found in Trail gulch weighed 21, 17 and 14 ounces respectively. Pritchard creek and Dream gulch each produced one of 19 ounces, Placer gulch one of 17 ounces.

On Eagle creek there is much placer gravel, partly mined out. Eagle City, the first mining emporium, stands at the confluence of this stream with Pritchard creek. A great trade in town lots was inaugurated, and the city was laid out on an extensive scale indeed but the first paying claims proving to be in the valley of Pritchard creek, some five miles above, business went to them, founded the other camp, and Eagle, after rising to the dignity of a banking town, sank into neglect. Around it are some uncovered mining localities. Among them is [illegible] gulch, which is tributary to East Eagle creek and is known to contain considerable deposits of placer gold. A good deal of placer work has been done there, but is never paid well enough to encourage further operations without high appliances, as the miners were aware. The gravel prospects fairly, but work up the gulch, where the gravel is not deep, has shown that most of the gold lies upon bedrock. Near the mouth of the gulch a large Chinese pump was built and by its aid a considerable depth was obtained, but bedrock there has never been reached. It seems probable that the ground would pay well if worked systematically with a bedrock flume.

SEC. 3.—GOLD QUARTZ MINES

It was not long after the discovery of the placers of the North Fork that the prospectors saw float quartz upon the hillsides, and quickly recognized that there were valuable ledges of gold bearing rock in the country. Pat. Flynn made

THE FIRST QUARTZ LOCATION,

Putting up his stakes September 4, 1884, on a lead which has since become famous as the Paymaster mine, on the hill above Littlefield, and perhaps three miles above Murray. This claim has been bought by the Idaho Mining company, along with no less than twenty other locations, forming a compact group with the Paymaster in the center. They paid, it is said, $30,000 for Flynn's claim, and are thought to have made a good bargain. The company has for six months employed thirty men in prospecting, driving tunnels, building roads, and preparing for systematic work in extracting and milling rock. Their superintendent, Mr. [illegible], has the reputation of possessing extreme practical sagacity, and it seems that he has not thus far made a step in the wrong, or that he could wish to retrace. Such men are rare and as valuable as they are rare. Under his supervision a mill is being erected to crush rock from the ledges when it pays, and this mill will be the largest in Northern Idaho, and doubtless the most complete. It will contain no new fangled contrivances and affecting impossibilities, but will be a plain free gold mill with concentrators. Its rock is only free gold quartz, carrying a moderate amount of "bases" such as those with which the reader has become acquainted, and it is desirable to save these, for, as usual, they contain gold and silver to a considerable amount. There is no other way to treat these ores economically than the one which the superintendent has selected.

The mill is now without ready to start. It is built for forty stamps, but only twenty [illegible] at the time of the writer's visit. [illegible] It is not [illegible] that the [illegible] has been [illegible], and a rumor has it [illegible] having 100 [illegible] weighing 800 pounds each [illegible] by the Excelsior Works, [illegible] The company is paying [illegible] while the [illegible] and business man [illegible] with [illegible] men working.

The latest news from the Idaho company [illegible] in the following, [illegible] Murray paper:

"Twenty to twenty five men are employed at the Idaho's own mill in Butte gulch [illegible] with [illegible].

"There is still a great deal of work to be done at the Idaho before the fifty stamps will be set in motion. A flume nearly a mile long is yet to be built to bring water from Butte creek. About 210,000 feet of lumber will be required for this work alone. Besides this a big [illegible] is to be built from the mill to the [illegible], similar to that at the Sullivan mine. A large force of miners is again at work in the Idaho tunnels and the ore piles on the dumps are daily increasing in size. Machinery is being put in place at the mill as fast as possible and all outside work progresses rapidly. The [illegible] a veritable hive of industry."

THE MOTHER LODE.

Not far from the Idaho group, but further down the creek, is the mine known as the Mother Lode, or the Four Old Man's claim, which is by far the most noted mine in the North Fork country. It is a very attractive property to look at and has had, perhaps, an undue amount of attention, having been a public or semi-public matter for over three years. A fine showing of gold on the surface of a vein in place is a very interesting sight, and this particular showing advertised the resources of Northern Idaho as thoroughly as anything could possibly do it. The find consists of a slab of quartz as large in area as a billiard table, which is so plentifully bespangled with points and grains of pure gold that its richness can be noted quite a distance. It lies in the mouth of the old prospect tunnel and was discovered three years ago, but has not since been disturbed, and the tunnel is kept locked up, excepting when visitors desire to see it. To many people the occurrence of the rich deposit seems unparalleled, but to those versed in pocket mining the case becomes a simple one. The reader who has attentively perused the short essay on that branch given in chapter 2, will remember that it was said that pockets, [illegible] deposits, are produced [illegible] "thrown," the miners call it, by one of those causes [illegible] fault [illegible]. Now it is to the latter of these that the Mother lode deposit is due. There is a sudden change in the dip of the vein at the exact point where the gold appears, and to its influence the pocket is to be ascribed. It is a remarkably fine one, and goes far to substantiate the theories which have grown out of California mining practice. The Mother lode is a pocket mine [illegible], and [illegible] has been under sale at [illegible] from $50,000 down, and the [illegible] [illegible] What there is [illegible] [illegible] The owners [illegible] [illegible] the pocket, [illegible] section.

THE [illegible]

[illegible] to the Mother lode and [illegible] three or four hands actively working and taking out and working it in arrastres, of which they have two water power. The mine is some 700 feet up the side hill and a tramway brings the quartz down. The wealth is in gold, but the yield per ton is not stated. A promising discovery, the details unknown, was made lately. This mine has continued to be in steady produce for some months, and is esteemed valuable.

THE GOLDEN CHEST MINE,

Discovered by G. W. Copeland, lies in a gulch two miles above Murray. It is owned by a Louisville corporation, distinct from the Idaho company, and Mr. Pettit is superintendent. They have a ten stamp battery amalgamating mill, driven by steam, the first stamp mill introduced into the Cœur d'Alene mines. They have crushed a large amount of quartz, being the only establishment that has as yet got seriously to work, and are said to have achieved profitable results. It is said that they cleaned up $50,000 last year. They have not run constantly of late owing to an absence of sufficient water for the boiler and battery. The mill is to be moved further down the gulch where water is more abundant. The property comprises five locations, the principal one being also called blanket vein, which lies close to the mill. The quartz is apparently spread upon the sloping surface of the side of the gulch and is exposed for several hundred square yards. It is rather hard, of the usual description of surface quartz, and carries more or less pyrites, etc., with oxidized iron compounds. The explanation of its position upon the surface is this. The walls and neighboring country rock are rather soft and do not resist erosion as well as does the quartz. The vein became bare upon the hanging wall side because the water running in the gulch wore the wall away, and the process still is going on of course. The quartz stands the wear well, however. It lies immediately upon soft talcose slates, beyond which are ordinary slates. The portion of the foot wall immediately in contact with the vein has been considerably altered through the influence of vein forming solutions, and has turned into a peculiar gray, white or yellowish soft rock having the form of slate, but probably the constitution in part of precipitated silica. This metamorphosed slate is called by the miners "porphyry," a term susceptible with them of indefinite and minute application.

THE GOLDEN KING MINE

Is on the road two miles below Murray. It is the property of a third Louisville (Ky.) corporation, and Richard Pomeroy, a mining engineer of high repute, is superintendent. His long and successful experience in Colorado has amply fitted him for the place he holds. W. H. [illegible], Esq., is assistant superintendent. They have some half-dozen gold and silver bearing quartz locations, all fine, large veins, with regular walls, and well situated for cheap and profitable extraction. The quartz contains free gold to a considerable amount with a large quantity of sulphurets which give as high as $100 per ton, free assay. A mill was put up about a year ago for the reception of machinery to reduce the ore on a new plan, known as

THE MEECH PROCESS

To those who have watched the operations of the wonderful process it will not be necessary to say that the Meech system proved a total failure. The following is an amusing but accurate and graphic description written by a Cœur d'Alene miner, who like the rest of the community there stood watching the concern with interest and was probably sorry to see it fail:

"The company has recently completed a quartz mill of the pulverizing process known as the Meech plant, manufactured by Meech & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. The machinery was put up and operated under the supervision of John Light. The quartz is first put into a dryer, which evaporates all the moisture from it. It then passes to a corrugated crusher and grinder, the immense iron jaws of the machine have raised ridges across their inner surfaces that act as grinders. The machine chaws up the quartz with about the same motion that a cow chews her cud, and swallows it down like unto the sieves, of which there are three—eight, thirty-two and forty mesh. All the quartz that does not go through the sieves passes to an elevator and is carried up to a set of reduction rolls which grind it as fine as flour. It then, with that that has passed through the sieves, goes into a large cylinder shaped machine six feet in diameter and ten feet high, which is called the disintegrator, in which the now powdered quartz is formed into a pulp by water and is subjected to a steam pressure of eighty pounds to the square inch, which is said to be equivalent to [illegible] degrees Fahrenheit and is supposed to free the mineral from all rebellious matter. From the disintegrator the pulp is run into an amalgamating pan in which it is treated to the necessary chemicals and passed into a settler from which the mineral is drawn off with quicksilver and set to strain in a canvas sack. After most of the quicksilver has escaped through the thick canvas, the mineral, which is now [illegible] amalgam, is taken to the retort from which it is taken as bullion—mostly gold and silver. The bullion is shipped to a refinery which separates the metals. The manufacturers of the machinery get $5 per ton for treating the ore. They put the machinery up at their own expense and retain 20 per cent of the net proceeds until paid for. The present plant will work twenty tons of quartz per day. If it proves satisfactory the works will be increased to the capacity of fifty tons per day."

What can be expected of a "process" which professes to treat quartz as [illegible] and [illegible] extract sulphur from iron pyrites by the [illegible] of [illegible] degrees of steam heat [illegible] that the

[illegible]

[illegible] that even the smallest amount [illegible] satisfactorily. Nevertheless the owners [illegible] cease advertising that it was a [illegible] success [illegible] the Golden King, and [illegible] process. They received, it [illegible], $10,000 in advance, from the [illegible] company, which [illegible] the enterprise [illegible] superintendent [illegible] worthless [illegible] make [illegible] twenty stamp mill [illegible] Frue [illegible]. The concentrators are of the Frue pattern. There is enough quartz ready at the various claims to keep this machinery running for a long time, and with all the company's [illegible] on the right track it may be tolerably certain of getting back what money it has laid out.

THE CROWN POINT MINE

Is about two miles from Murray and nearly opposite the Golden King mill. It is a very large deposit of quartz, thirty or forty feet wide on the surface, where the rock is free milling and assays from $8 to $20 per ton. The claim is owned by Messrs. Martin, Linden, Barnett and others, who intend to erect a mill thereon in the spring.

TH[illegible] MA[illegible] MINE

The Margaret Mining company of Portland is officered by D. McKercher, president; D. L. Smith, vice president and manager; W. I. Newbury, secretary, and [illegible] Clark, treasurer. The capital stock is $100,000, in shares of a par value of $1 each. Twenty thousand shares are set aside as a working capital. Their property consists of a [illegible] on Bald mountain, seven miles northeast of Eagle City, in the midst of locations of great promise. Their main shaft is down a little [illegible] on a vein of six feet of [illegible] that assays they say $[illegible] silver per ton. Other assays [illegible] ounces and the silver is in the form of sulphide and brittle silver [illegible]. In the neighborhood [illegible] Webfoot, Emily, May, Tribune, etc., belonging to the company, which [illegible] in silver.

THE GOLDEN DAWN GROUP

On the steep side of the mountain, near Oregon Gulch, is the Golden Dawn group, composed of the Extra Horse Shoe, Washington, Golden Dawn, Rex and Maud H. claims, all located on the same ledge, and extending over the mountain from the [illegible] to the West Fork of Eagle creek. The Extra and Horse Shoe are owned by [illegible] Crandalls, Andrew Henry and Duncan McLean. The Washington, Rex and Golden Dawn are owned entirely by Charles [illegible] and Gilland, except one fourth of the Golden Dawn, which belongs to [illegible] S. Hackleroad [illegible] owners of Maud H. The ledge on which they are all located [illegible] direction between the two forks of Eagle creek and is distant about [illegible] [illegible] The veins vary considerably [illegible] [illegible] Golden Dawn [illegible] upon it.

TH[illegible] B[illegible]

Other properties own the Keystone, [illegible] dusky, Mountain Rose, [illegible] twenty five feet [illegible] Phœnix, Alice, [illegible] ditto, Vivian, Silver [illegible] Silent Friend. The quartz [illegible] ver, and mills free. The [illegible] only prospects, not mines [illegible] by a trail from Eagle City.

At the forks of Eagle creek [illegible] many quartz veins, among which are the Mammoth, Pan[illegible] etc. The Gray Eagle [illegible] assaying fifty ounces silver [illegible] miles from Eagle, has a [illegible] carrying twenty ounces [illegible] Watt property, previously [illegible] miles from Eagle, on [illegible] creek, well up in the [illegible] twenty feet wide, and it [illegible] to sixty ounces silver [illegible] and gray copper. It is [illegible] There are a great many [illegible] region, all carrying more [illegible] Mr. Frank Reed has [illegible]

VERY FINE [illegible]

At the head of Dream gulch, [illegible] Murray. The Lucky Baldwin [illegible] the principal, and contains [illegible] gold quartz, producing [illegible] men to be seen in [illegible] Hussey's bank, at Murray. [illegible] rich pieces from these [illegible] on the top of one lead [illegible] porous iron cap rock, [illegible] would be excellent [illegible] compounds, notably silver [illegible] are found in these claims [illegible] contract to furnish 1000 tons [illegible] worth $100 per ton, to any [illegible] prepare to work such ores [illegible] other mine owners would enter into similar arrangements, and there can be few better localities for establishing a custom mill than at Murray or Eagle.

On Reeder gulch are several excellent free-gold quartz claims, among them the Homestake vein, fifteen feet wide, the Claggett, Poorman and Jennie, which assay $40 per ton; Kate Burnett ledge, seven feet wide; Golden Gate, Henry Clay, Idahoan, Paymaster (previously mentioned) and others.

The Jennie claim on Trail creek, three miles from Murray, has a four foot vein, with a streak of immensely rich specimen rock on the hanging wall, similar to the Mother lode, previously described. This peculiarity is shared in by a ledge on Reeder gulch called the Unknown.

CHARACTER OF THE QUARTZ.

Speaking generally, there are an immense number of quartz veins around Murray, and nearly all of them prospect well, some extremely so. There is enough quartz for long years of the most extended operations. It is, in fact, practically inexhaustible. Whether it is going to pay for milling, we have the evidence of numberless assays which speak in the affirmative, and of small amount of arrastre and mill work whose results we cannot fully ascertain. The opinion of Messrs. Snowden, Pomeroy and Pettit, all experienced quartz men, is favorable, as may be seen by their continued preparations. It is highly unlikely that a mining engineer like Mr. Snowden would enter into quartz milling on the scale which he proposes without first having ascertained beyond peradventure that it must pay. All the veins thus far in the country on the North Fork is what is called free milling gold quartz. It contains sulphurets to a greater or less extent, and these are as rich as usual, if not richer.

NEEDS NO OTHER MACHINERY

To reduce the ores than is used in other regions for the same purpose. Accordingly we have only to put in effect the plain, simple free-gold mill, with some well tried concentrating device like the Frue or Triumph, and the free gold will be taken up by the quicksilvered plates and the sulphurets will be caught by the concentrating tables. Nothing more is necessary, and it is upon this simple and cheap plan that the work of the future is to be based. With mining and concentrating cost but a dollar per ton and extracting the rock but twice as much more, a grade of quartz paying but $5 may be profitably worked, provided the veins are large enough to justify the erection of a mill. To pay $5 in free gold there must be about $10 in free gold present, for in such low grade rock there is usually not more than 50 per cent saved and frequently no more than 30. It would be best to count upon saving about 40 per cent of the free gold and 70 per cent of the sulphurets.

SEC. 4.—THE SILVER LEAD VEINS.

We come now to consider the mines of the great galena belt—properties whose importance and value can not be overrated, even by those sanguine. The galena belt, or more properly speaking,

THE LEAD-SILVER BELT,

As far as explored, reaches from the neighborhood of Snow Patch peak, west of Wardner eastward to Jackass prairie, Evolution, Nigger prairie, the forks of Beaver creek and passes on around the circle, west, along the course of the Cœur d'Alene range to the head of Eagle creek, performing a sweep of fifty or sixty miles, at least. It appears with tolerable regularity all through the higher levels of the tributaries of the north and south forks, but strongest on the south fork, where the celebrated Wardner mines are located. The number of lodes that have been located upon it is marvelous. Nearly everybody has a claim, and ledges of galena are as [illegible] common. Besides this, the galena is usually silver bearing, often to a great extent. A very wide [illegible] lodes have rich silver [illegible] more than [illegible] surface, [illegible] more than ten ounces. As to lead, the [illegible] of quantity [illegible]. The lodes are of [illegible] quartz and size. Some are twenty or more feet wide. The Cresus vein, on [illegible] Eagle, is of that size, the Sullivan and Bunker Hill are much larger, reaching sixty or [illegible] feet in places, and the Hunter is six yards or more feet. All the ore is not pure galena, although there is a large proportion of it. A great deal of ore contains far more than three-fourths gangue. The Wardner mines have two classes of ore, first-class containing practically only galena, second-class averaging one third galena. The latter has to be concentrated. Probably four-fifths of all the vein matter requires treatment of that sort to render it fit for smelting. The galena of the Cœur d'Alenes appears in

A VARIETY OF FORMS,

As cubic, fine granular (called "steel galena") in plates, ("leaf galena") etc., but chiefly in massive form, with a prevailing tendency to form fibers. Sometimes these fibers, in close bunches assume a twisted or curved form, as in portions of the Wardner deposits. A great proportion is of a dull crumbly fracture, somewhat like earth, but this is no mark of inferiority, for it carries as much silver as any description. There are, in fact, no outward characteristics by which one may judge of the silver richness of galena, although a great many miners lay stress upon the shape it is in. "Steel galena," the peculiarly fine grained form is imagined by many to be more valuable than other kinds and it is accordingly a favorite among miners. But there is nothing in the crystalline form to show what is in it, and such distinctions are purely imaginary. Some speak [illegible] of galena as they do of pyrites, etc. "It looks rich." "It looks good," etc. But it does nothing of the sort. It looks simply mysterious as regards its content of precious metal, and without an assay no man can tell how rich it is, and gold or silver in it. It may rightly be presumed, however, to contain at least a little silver if it occurs in a recognized mineral country, for all samples subjected to assay have resulted in at least a trace so that scientific men are doubtful if galena does not always carry silver, as they doubt if traces of gold are not always to be found in pyrites.

OXIDATION PRODUCTS OF GALENA

The galena of the Cœur d'Alenes is subject to decomposition, as is the case in other districts. A variety of oxidation products have been formed on the surface of every mine, and some of these are abundant and valuable and go deep down. They are the carbonate and sulphate of lead, mineralogically named cerussite and anglesite, and some oxide. The carbonate when pure is white, but it scarcely ever occurs pure, and shades through gray and yellow to red and deeper tints. "Gray carbonates," "sand carbonates," "soft carbonates" and "hard carbonates" are miners' terms for varieties occurring here and elsewhere. What people mainly take for carbonates of lead is simply the sulphate, a much more potent substance, with a glassy fracture, not hard nearly as lime [illegible] [illegible] occurs in [illegible] as a friable substance with [illegible] the sulphate [illegible] carbonates [illegible]. These carbonates [illegible] found in a few [illegible] mining localities, but [illegible] the Cœur d'Alenes, for there the soft galena has apparently not been decomposed to much depth, and it these mines where [illegible] the galena in depth, as is usually the case.

THE WARDNER MINES

We will begin our description with the great mineral Wardner and Milo creek the leading representatives of a great class. They are located about two miles from the South fork and just above the town of Wardner, formerly called Kentuck, which is a mile from Milo, a way station on the main road from the Mission up the Cœur d'Alene river. Wardner is a mining town of six months duration, has a live newspaper, the *News*, and has about 400 substantial inhabitants is swiftly growing, has a city waterworks, is the terminus of the partly-completed Cœur d'Alene railway, and is not up to slaps. It contains seventeen saloons, or allowing for natural increase in the few weeks since the writer was there, twenty-one. It is the liveliest camp in North America to-day, and has symptoms of becoming more so. It is, and will remain, the emporium of the South fork country, and by virtue of its railroad will do business for all the rest of the mining region. It is unpleasantly located in a narrow gulch with room to expand only downwards, and the expansive tendency will spread it down to Milo at the mouth of the gulch. The town will then be a mile along and about four yards wide. Some very enterprising and sagacious men live in Wardner among them

MR. J. F. WARDNER,

From whom the town was named, who is the business head of the Sullivan and Bunker Hill mining companies, concerns which are doing over a million dollars' worth of business this year and may raise it to three or four millions next year. It is the opinion of those who have watched affairs at these mines that no living man could have done better with his opportunities than J. F. Wardner. His shrewdness, activity and tact have made his company rich in less than six months. It would be easy to let go of such chances as the five original partners had, and inducements to give away shares were not few. It required skill to steer the company's affairs successfully through a very difficult and trying time, the more especially in view of their relations with the [illegible] by, handled as is the [illegible] experience, and backed by [illegible]. It is greatly to his credit [illegible] able so keep the whip hand [illegible] the Montana grabbers, [illegible] credit to say that their [illegible] and make money out of [illegible] jects, as all will admit.

DISCOVERY OF GALENA.

The discovery of the Bunker Hill [illegible] the first found on Milo creek, [illegible] tember, 1885. Philip O'Rourke [illegible] a few friends in the vicinity [illegible] preceded them, found the [illegible] gulch and climbing the [illegible] side of Wardner, saw [illegible] the surface and had no [illegible] it, owing to his previous [illegible] of Colorado. He traced the [illegible] in a heavy lode lying [illegible] about 700 feet above the [illegible] his discovery shaft and [illegible] ting the stakes so as to [illegible] place running straight up [illegible] reaching from the creek bed [illegible] the hill. This was the Bunker Hill [illegible] then went out, and meeting [illegible] them of the find and advised [illegible] the other side of the gulch [illegible] ular, did so, was equally [illegible] float and found the lead [illegible] hill, which, like all the [illegible] has been buried over [illegible] for prospecting; and going [illegible] saw the solid galena in the [illegible] two or three yards thick, [illegible] of debris on the hillside, [illegible] strong and extensive that [illegible] in tracing it. There are [illegible] the blue color of the ore [illegible] opposite slope, say a [illegible] pings are prominent in the [illegible] and there are portions of the [illegible] by which stand out [illegible] rounding earth.

THE COUNTRY ROCK

Is quartzite of an ordinary [illegible] less solid in the immediate [illegible] than at a distance, but [illegible] different points along the [illegible] assumes the appearance of [illegible] color, fracture, etc. [illegible] jointed and stratified [illegible] clues of sedimentary rocks [illegible] one knows, got its name from [illegible] composition to quartz. It [illegible] origin, originally being [illegible] which afterwards was [illegible] sandstone, and this by [illegible] heat, pressure and the [illegible] became quartzite as we [illegible] closely, it is seen to be [illegible] eral grains, which have [illegible] ing been half fused [illegible] pearance, probably, although [illegible] g how much heat the [illegible] while they lay perhaps [illegible] ground. The metamorphism [illegible] doubtless seems not to have [illegible] other cases, from the [illegible] red hot or white-hot [illegible] no apparent sign of [illegible] country. There is no [illegible] basalt to be seen, nor [illegible] like ordinary quartz [illegible] in the sense of having a gangue [illegible] from the surrounding country [illegible] gue is invariably quartzite [illegible] ized that is [illegible] think it an ordinary vein [illegible] zone, meaning a portion [illegible] has become charged with metallic [illegible] infiltration, others think [illegible] low, an expensive and [illegible] difficulty. Of course

THE GRAND PRACTICAL QUESTION

Is, how much is there, and what is it [illegible] Answering this query first, we [illegible] the quantity there surpasses [illegible] other lode that the writer has [illegible] such abundant stores of wealth [illegible] indefinite, being, so far [illegible] twenty five to eighty feet [illegible] mass of ore, defying the most [illegible] adjectives to exaggerate its [illegible] probably without a break from [illegible] hill down across the creek and [illegible] the next hill. It does not go [illegible] diagonally, so as to cut across [illegible] a hundred yards further up [illegible] point directly below the [illegible] Consequently, O'Rourke's [illegible] straight up and down, [illegible] for the usual 1500 feet, [illegible] much within its boundaries. [illegible] was taken in the same [illegible] were taken parallel with the [illegible] friends located the Richmond [illegible] gulch above the Bunker Hill [illegible] boundaries, and embracing [illegible] of the lode which they [illegible] claim has not been explored [illegible] ered deeper with debris [illegible] are, but is doubtless as [illegible] is worth, no doubt, hundreds [illegible] dollars. The claims [illegible] inal locators, Messrs. Kellogg, [illegible] van, Monk and Ray.

It was not to be expected [illegible] hearted and generous [illegible] their friends out of [illegible] accordingly we find the [illegible] as proprietors of the two [illegible] company, and possibly a [illegible] pany. Wardner is the [illegible] ager, O'Rourke is the [illegible] life of the camp; the [illegible] the two. Wardner and [illegible] 1,000 tons of ore at a [illegible] pany No. 2. Then a branch of [illegible] duction company has [illegible] 50,000 tons of second-class [illegible] This is company No. 3. [illegible] branch of the Helena company [illegible] in the new railroad to [illegible] This is company No. 4. [illegible] wealthy and [illegible] grist and smelt it and [illegible] reserving the lion's [illegible] mighty form of the Northern [illegible] company—but we are [illegible] ground.

EXTENT OF THE LODE

There are no data on which [illegible] tions as to the probable [illegible] for only its upper edge is [illegible] nation east and west [illegible] without much excavation. [illegible] claim, an extension of the Sullivan [illegible] eral is in sight, but [illegible] has disappeared from [illegible] happens that there [illegible] running a tunnel to strike [illegible] able depth in this claim [illegible] of this sort is now [illegible] probably reach the ore. [illegible] 5, west of the Bunker Hill, [illegible] one being the Sierra Nevada [illegible] oxidized than the Bunker [illegible] is similar in appearance, [illegible] the same lead. It belongs to [illegible] DeLashmutt, Church, Knowles [illegible] bunders, who have lately [illegible] capital stock of $1,000,000 [illegible] the price it would seem [illegible] sell shares in Oregon. [illegible] lately made of a peculiar [illegible] rying silver to the extent of [illegible] Mining men pronounce [illegible] suble claim.

The Richmond, a very [illegible] between the Sullivan and [illegible] owned by Messrs. J. F. W[illegible] of Portland. W. H. Claggett [illegible] Bettis of Spokane Falls, [illegible] berty.

Returning to the subject [illegible] gin of this great lode, [illegible] its dip (about sixty degrees [illegible]) ences) conforms to the [illegible] either side. In fact [illegible] stratum which was formed [illegible] ary sandstone was laid [illegible] in the workings of [illegible] smooth surfaces of rock [illegible] parallel with the lode [illegible] constituted walls, [illegible] one limit had been [illegible] these smooth slickensides [illegible] it was seen that the [illegible] and the theory of [illegible] course no wide [illegible] be the case, [illegible] quartzite would not [illegible] mineral does not [illegible] fore said, exclusively [illegible] phism of sedimentary [illegible] precisely as if [illegible] space once, but [illegible] its place partly, and [illegible] tents a mixture of [illegible] there is nothing [illegible] adjoining country [illegible] ing but pure solid [illegible] places hundreds of feet [illegible] There are solid [illegible] ured by hundreds [illegible] is not 1 per cent [illegible] All the ore is [illegible] tion of a very [illegible] other minerals [illegible] vein it consists [illegible] its gangue, [illegible] quartz is [illegible] company [illegible] Accordingly [illegible] Wardner [illegible] Fork.

ions with the Helena Concentrating company, andled as it is with infinite knowledge and rience, and backed by millions of money, greatly to his credit that Mr. Wardner was so keep the whip hand in his dealings with Montana gentlemen, of whom it is no dist to say that their object is to control mines make money out of them—creditable ob, as all will admit.

DISCOVERY OF GALENA.

e discovery of the Bunker Hill mine, being first found on Milo creek, took place in Sepber, 1885. Philip O'Rourke, prospecting with y friends in this vicinity, where no one had eded him, found his way up the narrow n and climbing the steep hill on the west of Wardner, saw float galena lying upon urface and had no difficulty in recognizing wing to his previous experience in the mines lorado. He traced the float to its source heavy lode lying in tolerably plain sight it 700 feet above the creek, and sank his discovery shaft and located his claim, setthe stakes so as to enclose a rectangular e running straight up and down hill, and hing from the creek bed to near the top of hill. This was the Bunker Hill claim. He went out, and meeting his friends, told n of the find and advised them to search on other side of the gulch. Sullivan, in parti, did so, was equally successful in finding and found the lead half way up the steep which, like all the surrounding elevations, been burned over lately and is pretty clear. prospecting and going a little higher up he the solid galena in the quartzite formation or three yards thick. There is a great deal ebris on the hillside, but the lode is so very ng and extensive that there was no difficulty racing it. There are extensive spots where blue color of the ore shows plainly on the osite slope, say a half mile off. The cropis are prominent in the sense of projecting there are portions of the country rock near which stand out like dykes above the surding earth.

THE COUNTRY ROCK

uartzite of an ordinary appearance, perhaps solid in the immediate vicinity of the lode at a distance, but not varying greatly at rent points along the creek. In places it mes the appearance of ordinary quartz in r, fracture, etc., but usually retains the ted and stratified system common to this s of sedimentary rocks. Quartzite, as every knows, got its name from its similarity in position to quartz. It is of sedimentary in, originally being deposited as sand, ch afterwards was compacted together into stone, and this by being metamorphosed by t, pressure and the influence of hot waters, ame quartzite as we now see it. Examined ely, it is seen to be an aggregation of mingrains, which have the appearance of havbeen half fused together—a deceptive aprance, probably, although there is no telhow much heat the strata were subjected to le they lay perhaps thousands of feet undernd. The metamorphism of these quartzitless seems not to have come, as in many r cases, from the propinquity of dykes of hot or white hot igneous lavas, for there is apparent sign of such in that part of the ntry. There is no porphyry at all, neither is it to be seen; nor are these lodes of galena ordinary quartz veins. They are not veins he sense of having a gangue which differs n the surrounding country rock, for the gangue is invariably quartzite also. It is, as has been, will long continue to be a great and unsettled question as to how this lode got mineralized, that is, received its contents of ore. Some call it an ordinary vein; others a mineralized e, meaning a portion of country rock which become charged with metallic substances by tration; others think "it came up from below"—an expressive and easy way of solving a culty. Of course

THE GRAND PRACTICAL QUESTION

how much is there, and what is it worth? wering this very first, we should say that quantity there surpasses calculation. No er lode that the writer has ever seen showed h abundant stores of wealth. Its width is efinite, being, so far as explored, from nty five to eighty feet. It is an astonishing ss of ore, defying the most copious supply of ectives to exaggerate its richness. It exists, bably without a break, from the top of one down across the creek and up to the top of next hill. It does not go straight down, but gonally, so as to cut across the creek perhaps hundred yards further up stream than the ut directly below the highest croppings. sequently, O'Rourke's location, which goes ight up and down, does not cover the lode the usual 1500 feet, but has only half that ch within its boundaries. The Sullivan claim s taken in the same form, and extensions re taken parallel with them. When the lode s traced out, later on, Mr. O'Rourke, with his ends located the Richmond claim, lying in the ch above the Bunker Hill and Sullivan n daries, and embracing that intervening part the lode which they did not cover. This im has not been explored much, and is cov d deeper with debris, in places, than the oth, but is doubtless as valuable, that is to say, it worth, no doubt, hundreds of thousands of llars. The claims are owned still by the origl locators, Messrs. Kellogg, O'Rourke, Sull, Monk and Ray.

t was not to be expected that openrted and generous prosecutors would leave ir friends out of such a good thing, and ordingly we find the names of five individas proprietors of the two mines, forming a mpany, and possibly a company within a com. Wardner is the sagacious business man; O'Rourke is the prince of jolly fellows, the of the camp; the others are good backers to two. Wardner and A. M. Esler have a mill contract with the mine owners to extract (0 tons of ore at a fixed rate. This is comy No. 2. Then a branch of the Helena Reion company has a contract to concentrate 000 tons of second-class ore at $5 per ton. is is company No. 3. Then there is another rch of the Helena company, who are putting the new railroad to carry off the "swag." is is company No. 4. Then there is the althy and shrewd Helena firm who take the s, and smelt it and give every man his share, erving the lion's for themselves. This is pany No. 5. Lastly there looms up the ghty form of the Northern Pacific Railway mpany—but we are treading on dangerous und.

EXTENT OF THE LODE.

There are no data on which to base calculas as to the probable extent of the great lode. only its upper edge is visible, and its continuion east and west and can not be made out thout much excavation. In the Rolling Stone, an extension of the Sullivan, some minl is in sight, but not the great lode, which disappeared from the surface, probably covd by debris of the surrounding rocks. It opens that there are excellent facilities for ing a tunnel to strike the lode at any desired depth in this claim, and exploratory work is going on now, and will most tably reach the ore. On the other extremity west of the Bunker Hill, are many claims, being the Sierra Nevada, whose ore is more dized than the Bunker Hill's, but the galena milar in appearance, and it is doubtless on same lead. It belongs to Messrs. Goldsmith, [illegible] Knowles and other Portders, who have lately incorporated with a tal stock of $1,000,000, in $1 shares. At price it would seem that the intention is to shares in Oregon. A splendid strike was ly made of a pocket of decomposed ore, carg silver to the extent of 1200 ounces per ton, ing men pronounce this an immensely valule claim.

The Richmond, a very promising claim, lies tween the Sullivan and the Bunker Hill and is ned by Messrs. J. F. Wardner, B. Goldsmith Portland, W. H. Claggett of Murray, Judge [illegible] of Spokane Falls, E. C. Gove and J. [illegible] rty.

Returning to the subject of the mode of [illegible] f this great lode, it is to be observed that lip (about sixty degrees, with local differes) conforms to the dip of the quartzite on er side. In fact, it is like an interstratum which was formed when the sediment sandstone was laid down. At various places the workings of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan both surfaces of rock have been encountered allel with the lode, which it was imagined stituted walls, and the idea was that at last limit had been reached. But as soon as se smooth slicken-sided spots were cut into was seen that mineral existed still beyond. the theory of walls had to be dropped. Of rse no wide fissure existed, as is thought the case in vein formation commonly, for artzite would not have been its filling, it being neral does not appear in veins, the result of [illegible] e said, exclusively the sandstone. The lode [illegible] ism of sedimentary quartzite had filled the whole [illegible] ce once, but galena by some means has [illegible] place partly, and now there is to a great [illegible] a mixture of the two, while in other [illegible] re is nothing but quartzite exactly like the ining country rock, and in still others [illegible] but pure solid galena, [illegible] cubic feet of quartzite [illegible] res hundreds of [illegible] masses of galena [illegible] ere are solid [illegible] by hundreds of tons, among which [illegible] ot 1 per cent. of quartzite gangue, [illegible] all the gangue is quartzite, with the [illegible] of a very small quantity, barely a [illegible] er minerals. If the lode were [illegible] it could not have any [illegible] gangue, but would [illegible] rtz; or, one or more of the [illegible] ordingly we find the [illegible] rdner veins—as well as [illegible] country in general—

[illegible] principally galena, penetrat[ing] quartzite and related rocks) [illegible] parallel to their stratification, but [illegible] from the adjacent country [illegible] possessing as its gangue [illegible] itself. From the former [illegible] recognize a similarity to "bed [illegible]; in the absence of walls [illegible] gangue we infer a relation[illegible] deposits in metamorphic [illegible] the Wardner deposits re[illegible] more strongly than do the great [illegible] and the Rocky mountains of Nevada and the [illegible] more regular in their [illegible] extent. They are therefore [illegible] their singularity. On the [illegible] lead ore deposit has equal [illegible] the percentage of silver lead [illegible] ordinary regular fissure veins [illegible]. There was a time when [illegible] deeply imbued with the [illegible] deposits were of small and [illegible] because they occurred almost [illegible] in limestone. But repeated discov[eries] [illegible] extensive and rich deposits have [illegible] so that many now refuse [illegible] in the value of lead ores occurring [illegible] in limestone. That this is as [illegible] as the other, the following [illegible] to the distribution of lead ore will [illegible]:

[illegible] occurs in granite in Saxony, in clay [illegible] Hartz mountains and Bohemia, in [illegible] granular limestone in Swe[den] [illegible] in the Lead hills in [illegible] and in mountain limestone in [illegible] England, and in stratified limestone [illegible] Mississippi valley, the formation [illegible] Lower Silurian (Cambrian.) [illegible] deposits are said to be veins, [illegible] are called beds, but they all con[illegible] the wider definition of a lode, by [illegible] they should be known.

[illegible] nothing excessively peculiar about [illegible] mines, either in the character of [illegible] mode of occurrence, excepting [illegible] uncommonly regular in its [illegible] and most uncommonly extensive, [illegible] in length east and west. As to its [illegible] can only say that the creek has cut [illegible] thousand feet or so, removing an [illegible] triangular section of the lode, a mile [illegible] upper edge, as it stood at first, and [illegible] feet deep at its deepest, thus de[illegible] an amount of ore (pro[illegible] the lode was continuous) sufficient [illegible]. What there is left may amount [illegible] hundred times what was taken [illegible] may extend quite through the strat[illegible] to the primitive rocks below [illegible] extent may correspond and the [illegible] to be ten, twenty or more miles [illegible] length. No one knows, nor can [illegible] without exploring, the vastness [illegible] lode. There are other lodes as [illegible] to which this language may be [illegible] applicable, but exploration has but [illegible] reveal their nature, and at present [illegible] to say of their extent.

THE FORMATION OF THE VEINS

[illegible] has gone on to account for [illegible] of veins and mineral deposits gen[illegible] yet no universally accepted by [illegible] been advanced. The old theories [illegible] or filling of the veins by con[illegible] materials from below, and the equally [illegible] of their contents having fallen or [illegible] from above have had to give way be[illegible] that there is no way to account for [illegible] of fissures remaining open and un[illegible] for the length of time necessary for [illegible] of such operations. The fissures [illegible] or rather were, supposed to [illegible] formed by some cataclysm such as [illegible] of a mountain chain, which left [illegible]. This is an impossible supposition [illegible] one, as we will show. There [illegible] in this connection to go into a descrip[tion] [illegible] physics and chemistry of vein forma[tion] [illegible] general, but want of space forbids it [illegible] therefore outline a theory which ac[illegible] with the observed peculiarities [illegible] lodes, while it does not in the [illegible] with what is known of ordinary [illegible]. The writer ventures to offer the [illegible] as his own exclusive theory, but [illegible] of the observations of a great many [illegible] considered the subject in the light of [illegible] of mineral deposits, as well [illegible] book knowledge.

[illegible] of a great earth formation, [illegible] of sedimentary origin, which has suf[fered] [illegible] part of it a dislocation or fracture [illegible] quite through its depth. This frac[ture] [illegible] probably result in a displacement of [illegible] the two sides, one part slipping on [illegible] side, while both remain generally [illegible] although there may be portions of [illegible] which are separated somewhat, [illegible] of greater or less extent. The [illegible] must depend upon the rigid[ity] [illegible]. If the slipping has taken place it [illegible] a "fault"—but this is not [illegible] question. Let us also imagine [illegible] stratum is deep down in the [illegible] whereby the pressure of superin[cumbent] [illegible] will produce heat. The sur[rounding] rocks are, let us suppose, permeable [illegible]. Bringing chemical principles to our [illegible] reason that the water, necessarily [illegible] pressure, will and does dissolve [illegible] with which it comes in contact [illegible] commonly supposed to be insoluble [illegible] dissolved, assist in the solution [illegible] until we finally have a complex [illegible] with a great number of vein [illegible] ingredients. Lest the reader think [illegible] stretch of antecedent probability, [illegible] remembered that water charged with [illegible] has a powerfully solvent effect [illegible] and that water, especially hot [illegible] containing soda or other alkali, easily [illegible] (silica), and that for almost any [illegible] substance that one can name [illegible] may be easily found. Water, pure [illegible] great solvent, and hot water is an [illegible] solvent, and its powers are in[illegible] increased by pressure, as even the [illegible] experiment will show. It is [illegible] alkaline solutions will dissolve [illegible] that solutions of alkaline sulphides [illegible] metallic sulphides. Whoever is [illegible] the proof of these facts will do [illegible] the luminous pages of [illegible] geology, which includes the clear[est] [illegible] profoundest discussion of vein forma[tion] [illegible] ever been written, and whose [illegible] writer is now endeavoring to ap[ply] [illegible] exceptional case before us. The lat[ter] [illegible] who have we to do with alka[line] [illegible] metallic sulphides. We must not for[get] [illegible] latter class make up the greater [illegible] one in particular, the sulphide [illegible] (galena) constituting all of the [illegible] of the South Fork district [illegible] amount of antimony, whose [illegible] is also that of a sulphide.

[illegible] now provided ourselves with [illegible] aqueous solution of some alkalies, [illegible] under the aforesaid conditions of [illegible] pressure, to take up galena, bring it [illegible] and carry it away in that form [illegible] conditions changing it may be depos[ited] [illegible] form a lode. The question then is, [illegible] conditions would cause it to be re-depo[sited]. There is nothing in this bare theory to in[illegible] that the galena might not remain for [illegible] solution and travel during that period [illegible] of miles through permeable strata [illegible] proper conditions for its precipitation. [illegible] These conditions would ordinarily [illegible] cooling of the hot solution; second, [illegible] of some of its solvent properties, [illegible] and third, the saturating of the [illegible] some substance which might throw [illegible] metallic sulphides. All these princi[ples] [illegible] satisfactorily proved in the labora[tory] [illegible] small portions of substances in so[lution] [illegible]. There is no doubt about the chemical [illegible] process as far as we have described [illegible] would be the properties of such [illegible] we have in mind can be told by the [illegible] deals only with ordinary tempera[tures] [illegible] pressures, but the problem is in[illegible] complicated by the conditions sup[illegible] would it several thousand feet under [illegible] surface, where great heat and pres[sure] [illegible] prevail. Therefore no man can do [illegible] speculate upon it. This disturbance [illegible] accompanies in at least as great a de[gree] [illegible] other theories, some of which suppose [illegible] temperatures, sufficient not only to [illegible] rocks, but to convert solid rock [illegible] vapor. We cannot do better than to [illegible] violent and unnecessary assumptions [illegible] however, have no standing among ge[ologists].

[illegible] suppose a liquid which being [illegible] of dissolving many things is charged [illegible] ores which, being comparatively [illegible] in solution, are soonest taken up [illegible] assumed, what is not uncommon [illegible] a deep crack in the stratum of slate [illegible] not an open fissure, but a seam [illegible] through which a liquid might perc[olate] [illegible] easily than in unbroken rock. Being [illegible] pressure our liquid coming in [illegible] this seam enters it, and finding its [illegible] the plane of least resistance travels [illegible] probably to the surface. [illegible] outer rocks above, its power of re[taining] [illegible] in solution is lessened, that is, [illegible] point is lowered and [illegible] deposited, doubtless that part which is [illegible] the weakest bonds, and the matter so [illegible] is left upon the sides of the passage, [illegible] increase the vein matter. This is a [illegible] building of any lode. Provided that [illegible] deposited we have the most common [illegible] structure, with whose characteris[tics] [illegible]. At other times one [illegible] iron pyrites, galena, etc., are [illegible] in conjunction with each other [illegible] or else one substance alone may [illegible] vein filling. Why this [illegible] it seems most probable that the difference in veins must be due entirely to the character of the matter in solution; that is to say, if lead sulphide be the only substance in solution it alone, of course, is deposited. Or, what is not less likely, the precipitating agent must determine the character of the vein.

At Wardner we find the deposit full of local irregularities, thickness being variable and the proportion of ore to gangue exceedingly so. We take a piece of the material in our hand and find it composed of galena and quartzite in different proportion, the former ramifying throughout the mass of the latter and evidently occupying spaces which were previously filled with the quartzite. In fact, a replacement of the one by the other is evident. It is as if the [illegible] ore had got in and crowded the siliceous matter out. Hereupon the theory hinges. It is indisputable that the ore deposit was formed by chemical replacement, or the substitution of the one substance for the other. The solution whose formation and progress we have traced, coming in contact with the quartzite under proper conditions, must have taken up particles of the latter and replaced them with particles of galena, an action in all respects analogous to the silicifying of wood, as in petrified tree fragments. This operation, carried on perhaps for ages and doubtless in many cases still going on at great depths, resulted eventually in forming a lode.

With this theory, the only tenable one at present, we must rest contented. It is well that any man at some time examine the subject, and whoever would become thoroughly posted upon all its bearings should not neglect to read the paper of Professor Jackson, of the university of California, who deals with the mechanical difficulties of the matter and first suggests the theory now widely accepted, of water ways to account for the wide circulation of the [illegible]. It should be remarked that scientific observers upon this coast are entitled to the credit of substantiating the novel part of this theory and its conditions.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Work began on the wonderful Wardner mines last March, and a number of prospecting holes were sunk and drifts run. The deepest of these is inconsiderable, but they go far enough to show that there are millions of tons of ore. Some chambers as large as an ordinary parlor have been cut out of the solid ore, there being nothing but ore in sight, and frequently only pure galena. It is no trouble for one miner to break down twenty tons of first class ore in one day, though the usual day's work is less. Some half dozen men suffice to extract and send down the fifty five tons of concentrating or second class ore which is required at the concentrator and there are piles of first class ore upon various dumps waiting to be shipped. The average percentage in galena of the second class ore is about thirty five, so that eighteen tons of concentration are made daily. The first class is nearly pure galena or oxidized compounds and goes [illegible] per cent. in lead, pure galena having 86.[illegible]. As before said, the explorations thus far made do not amount to much nor is there need that they should be extensive. The tunnels are in masses of ore in place sixty or eighty feet in horizontal width, and mining at the present rate might go on for years without exhausting what is in sight. The mining is very simple. A hole is excavated in some fifty feet, and this is enlarged by putting blasts in at the sides and top, and what ore falls down is wheeled out and dumped down a chute to the concentrator. These chutes are 600 or 800 feet long, and are in effect an elongated box lined with boiler iron to prevent wear. The ore is thrown into this at the tunnel's mouth and slides down. For small particles it is necessary to lubricate the chute by a little stream of water. The stream going dry has retarded operations upon the Bunker Hill vein of late, and the rock for a time was taken exclusively from the Sullivan.

THE SILVER [illegible]

Of the Wardner veins is found to average between thirty and sixty ounces per ton, but the exact amount has not been published. The average assay value of the ores shipped is understood to be $125 per ton, or $7 for the lead at 5 cents per pound and $[illegible] for silver at $1 per ounce. There are rich and poor chutes, the best pay being in the mouth of a tunnel at the Bunker Hill, where a large block of many tons weight is found to assay 1800 ounces. Considerable in the Sullivan is believed to be too poor in silver to ship at present freight rates, but there is enough of a better class to offset this. The ordinary second class ore produces concentrations which assay thirty ounces. First class ores run much higher. There is little opportunity to reach an average of the whole of the mines.

Last spring [illegible] a little digging had demonstrated the great value of the [illegible]

[illegible] of Montana, heard of it and sent an agent to secure a foothold in the new and promising mining region. At that time a few hundred dollars would have bought up very [illegible] the South fork, excepting those in which [illegible] Wardner was interested, but he was as [illegible] as the Montana gentlemen, and the Bunker Hill [and] Sullivan company held on to their own, but contracted with the new comers to furnish ore to a concentrator, which the latter agreed to put up at the mines. In accordance with the contract the Helena Concentrating company was formed, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, S. T. Hauser, president; A. M. Esler, vice president and general manager; A. M. Holter, treasurer, and W. S. Cox, secretary. Date of incorporation, March, 1886.

These gentlemen are among

THE FOREMOST [illegible]

In enterprise and sagacity, and command unlimited wealth. They are mainly engaged in mining and ore reduction, and have control of numerous mines. They with a few others constitute the Helena Mining and Reduction company, which has immense interests at Wickes, Jefferson county, high up in the Rocky mountains, southeast of Helena. They work five mines there, which produce about [illegible] tons of ore per year, and concentrate and smelt it in very complete and extensive works, employing altogether [illegible] 300 men. Their [illegible] per year is $[illegible]0,000. It was this kind of a company that reached out for more worlds to conquer in the Coeur d'Alenes. In a very short time they had their apparatus up at Wardner and have run every day for several months without stopping. The mill is within a building ninety two by thirty seven feet, with a separate engine house, and has a capacity of rather more than fifty tons daily. Their contract with the mining company calls for fifty tons per day for a thousand days, or fifty thousand tons of ore for crushing and concentrating, which they receive $5 per ton. The chutes [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] is sent first through a rock breaker and afterwards through Cornish rolls, and is then screened into sizes and afterwards fed to the compartment jigs of the ordinary form by which the sulphide is separated from the gangue. Particles of gangue with galena attached are raised by an elevator and again broken, until the ore is all dressed properly. A revolving table is used for the fine stuff which passes the jigs undressed. The apparatus, therefore, is of the most common design and being handled by practical men does its work well. Nothing about it is experimental or deficient. The concentrations amount to about eighteen tons each day, and with about ten tons of first class ore, are sacked in [illegible] sacks, are sent by four horse teams to the Mission, about twenty miles away over a once good but now worn and disorganized road, and there loaded upon the Coeur d'Alene Navigation company's steamer and shipped to Fort Coeur d'Alene, to be again loaded upon wagons and hauled twelve miles over a [illegible] to Rathdrum, the shipping point for the South Fork country. The cost of getting the ore that far is $11 per ton, of which there [illegible] $1 [illegible] from Rathdrum [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] along with their ores which are [illegible] lead and so [illegible] up its own wealth while assisting to [illegible] their ores of its riches. Without some such reason the Coeur d'Alene ore would never be sent to an isolated establishment high up in the Rocky mountains when the natural and almost irresistible tendency is toward the west. The Montana gentlemen will have to fight hard to keep the current moving their way, but that they are prepared to do so will be shown in the following paragraphs upon the new railway which they are building for the express purpose of getting lead silver ores to flux their comparatively dry ores with. They are driving things against the grain in thus endeavoring to take the Coeur d'Alene ores out of their natural channel westward, but to them the laws of trade don't weigh a fraction. They are accustomed to having their own way, and they are quite capable of running smelters up on the very top of Pike's Peak or Mt. Hood if it suited their purpose. They are men of vast enterprise, these Montana gentlemen, and [illegible] ears them curse "the uncertainties of mining." It is to be noticed that they are doing more to develop the resources of the Pacific Northwest than any other man, corporation or community that ever operated or resided here.

It would be a useless task to endeavor to describe all the claims in the galena belt. Next after the great mines at Wardner comes

THE HUNTER MINE,

At Nigger prairie, twenty miles above, esteemed the best and most developed in that region, as it is certainly the largest lode. It is in quartzite and slate, says Mr. Lockhart, and the vein is from twenty five to sixty feet wide although others have said eighty. There is a streak of solid galena from four to six feet wide, the remainder being concentrating ore, averaging from 10 to 15 per cent of lead sulphide. The heavy galena portion assays [illegible] per cent lead and 40 to 50 ounces silver. There is a tunnel 80 feet long run on the lode with crosscuts to the walls at 100 feet and [illegible] feet in. At the 80-foot they find a parallel vein of four feet solid galena, carrying forty to fifty ounces. There is a second tunnel [illegible] feet above 150 feet long, in high grade ore all the way, and the ledge is no less than sixty feet wide at that point, and is said by some to be larger than the Bunker Hill mine. This giant mine called at first the Gold Hunter, but now simply the Hunter, is valued at $100,000, a low price, if one half that is said of it is true. The Murray Record described the Hunter and neighboring mines of late, and the following excerpts will be found useful:

"About three miles to the east from Nigger prairie, on quite a high mountain lying to the north of the Coeur d'Alene's south fork is the Hunter lode. This was the first among the large silver lode discovered on the South fork [illegible] and as yet remains the first in size. A cut was run across its entire face in 1884, which exposed eighty feet between walls. It contains strata of every known silver ore in the Coeur d'Alene, and it probably is the result of the [illegible] of two or more great lodes. It has within its walls galena, carbonates, [illegible] sulphurets and gray copper ores, each being divided from its neighbor by strata of barytes spar, which has nearly the weight of galena. A tunnel has been run on the lode, showing a gray copper stratum all the way. This stratum [illegible] from [illegible] inches to a foot and a half in width, [illegible] the ore being quite rich. From the tunnel a crosscut was run which shows the stratum as in the surface cut with about the same width of vein. All of the ore in the vein is good, the gray copper running from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per ton. Some difficulty will be experienced in smelting these ores, as each variety will require different fluxes and different treatment, so they will have to be mined each by itself. It is a first class mine and [illegible]

THE [illegible]

Lying on the same vein, being the first extension to the westward, is the Volunteer. This shows the same quality of ore as the [illegible], but is not as large. There is a continuous string of locations on this vein to the Tiger lode on Canyon, a distance of about four miles. All have ore in their lines, but require development. Across the South fork the iron croppings, phosphoric quartzites and all of the peculiarities of the great silver belt are nearly the same here as at Milo creek. The ores here are mostly carbonates, though some galena is found in nearly all of the locations. There appears to be but little difference in the value of ores found in the different mines, all assaying about $[illegible] per ton, though choice pieces have gone as high as $200. About the first prospecting done on the South fork was here, and in consequence nearly all of the locations have been worked at some. About eighty men were at Nigger Prairie and in the immediate vicinity during the summer, and the surrounding country was quite well explored, the silver belt being traced and located to the Crow's Nest on the St. Regis. There appears to be three distinct parallel veins and on these about 100 locations were made.

[illegible]

Close to the river, on the north side about three miles below Nigger prairie is the Silver Wave. A fifty foot tunnel shows six feet solid of carbonates. The best assay from this ran $[illegible] per ton. On the south side of the river at almost directly opposite to Nigger prairie is the McGreevy lode. Probably $1000 has been spent in developing this mine, and it is now a valuable piece of property. It shows a vein of carbonate sixteen feet in width, which will assay about $[illegible] per ton. About a mile above the prairie and about three-fourths of a mile south of the river is the Hidden Treasure. This has nine feet of ore, which is mostly carbonates, but has a little galena. Occasionally crystals of [illegible] or arsenical iron pyrites can be found in the ore. It will average forty five ounces across its full width. This deposit is of course overshadowed by the great lead beds of Milo creek, [illegible] in many less remarkable mineral regions it would be considered quite a bonanza. The discoveries lately made at Nigger prairie [illegible]

THE TIGER [illegible]

[illegible] above the water is the Tiger [illegible] with the exception, the only developed mine in the South fork country, owned by S. S. [illegible]. Starting at about twenty feet above [illegible] a tunnel has been run in [illegible] feet. At times the ore would [illegible] inches in width, at [illegible] eight feet wide. At a point in the tunnel [illegible] feet from the mouth a shaft has been sunk to the depth of ninety nine feet, which shows the bottom [illegible] of ore eight feet wide. About [illegible] feet above the main tunnel another drift has been run in the mountain seventy five feet on a four foot vein of ore. Yet higher up the hill is another tunnel about the same depth and it is [illegible] the same quantity of ore as the [illegible]. The ore is argentiferous galena and runs from forty to fifty ounces of silver per ton and is about fifty per cent lead. The company have constructed two water ditches, one from George gulch and one from Canyon creek. These they propose to utilize in furnishing water power for a concentrator, which machinery they expect to put on the mine this winter. They have cut out a road up Canyon creek to its head, thence over to the Mountain house, connecting at the latter place with the Thompson falls road. Over this they expect to bring machinery and to ship out concentrates.

THE [illegible]

Lying directly across Canyon creek and on the same vein as the Tiger is the [illegible]. A tunnel [illegible] seventy five feet, which shows at the face a width of eight feet of galena, of about the same value as that in the Tiger. No work is being performed here owing to litigation. [illegible] over the Tiger, running up to the Stone Mine divide, are in order named the [illegible] Union and Sherman [illegible] all having galena veins, the Union showing three feet solid in the face of a thirty five foot tunnel. The Sherman has a shaft twenty five feet deep showing five feet between the walls, with two [illegible] George gulch, about a half mile north of this belt a little vein of galena has been found about two feet in width. The owners have run in a drift on the vein for [illegible] seventy feet and have about twenty tons of [illegible] fair ore on the dump. This mine is [illegible] the Silver Star. There are a great many other locations [illegible] the course of this vein [illegible] the Tiger, but the developments so far made are not sufficient to [illegible] detailed accounts.

[illegible]

The [illegible] claim, owned [illegible] carrying gray copper [illegible] galena and [illegible] some unnamable matter. The carbonate body, which is twelve feet wide, and can be smelted in an open forge, runs $[illegible] in silver. The gray copper is three feet wide, but has well-defined walls of different formation, which will probably be permanent [illegible]. By the ordinary process of smelting this would cost about $[illegible] per ton [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The prospects are owned [illegible] About ten claims have been worked [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] The development [illegible] extensive [illegible] tunnel [illegible] The company are preparing and will [illegible] here this fall or early in the spring a concentrator and stamp mill at the mines for their [illegible]. They will put in a stamp mill sufficient for present consumption, and increase the capacity according to their demands."

SMELTING AT COEUR D'ALENE.

Some months since a smelting establishment was put up at Milo, a mile below the Wardner mines. The apparatus consists of a blast furnace, manufactured by a Kentucky firm and styled the Hartsfeld Portable Smelting furnace. Its essential capacity is thirty tons daily. It has a round section and is water jacketed to the level of the feed door. It resembles most a copper furnace, and has a movable bottom instead of the crucible as in ordinary forms of lead-smelting furnaces. The blast is furnished by a [illegible] fan blower, driven by a ten horse power engine, made by the [illegible] Machine company. There is a curious feature in the apparatus, there being a down cast which leads the dust into a wrought iron water tank. Why this is preferred to a [illegible] dust chamber does not appear. The site [illegible] is a good one at the junction of two roads, [illegible] to Wardner, the other being the South Fork wagon road. It is within eighteen or twenty miles of the Hunter mines, four or five from the [illegible], and one from the Bunker Hill and Sullivan. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Back, manager, [illegible] engaged in smelting [illegible]. They have a lode five feet wide, [illegible] southwest dip forty five degrees, and explored to a depth, writes Mr. Back, of eight feet. It assays from [illegible] per cent of antimony and [illegible] per cent [illegible]. The [illegible] reverberatory with a capacity of [illegible] and will start up soon.

[illegible]

A [illegible] feature of mining in this great mineral belt is the recurrence of lawsuits. The Tiger [illegible] has been in litigation the greater part of the year, putting a stop to development work, and a great many others have also been troubled in the same way. The trouble seems to have been organized by a horde of pestiferous lawyers, who might well for the country [illegible]. The [illegible] at Wardner have lately [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Coeur d'Alene whose vast [illegible] water facilities [illegible] intercommunication in a high degree. From the north end of the lake to the nearest point on the Northern Pacific railway [illegible] twelve or thirteen miles [illegible] the Mission there is a stretch of sixty miles of water carriage [illegible]. Wardner is about twenty miles, thence by an easy route up the South Fork. A steamer of [illegible] capacity [illegible] the lake [illegible]

[illegible]

It is [illegible] rumored [illegible] the Oregon Railway & Navigation company's lines, there was a great deal of speculation concerning their probable action in the matter of the Coeur d'Alene mines. It was said on apparently good authority that their immediate intention was to construct a branch from Farmington, Idaho, to the South fork of the Coeur d'Alene, so as to intercept the traffic of the region. Whatever there may have been in the rumor does not now signify. It is certain that the Union Pacific can have no interest in extending their road into a region so far beyond their own domain. This leaves the Northern Pacific Railroad company more clear of all they survey.

IN CONCLUSION

[illegible] are the mines of the Coeur d'Alenes. In citing these facts about them the writer does not wish to be understood as saying that the mines referred to are all that are to be found there, only that they are the ones on which the most work has been done. In the short time that has elapsed since the discovery of the Wardner lodes that gave such an impulse to prospecting it is unreasonable to suppose that [illegible] ore deposits have been seen, much less located upon and developed. Active prospecting must continue for a number of years before we can say that the ore deposits are all known. Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of prospectors have been [illegible] in the Coeur d'Alenes this year it does not follow that everything is taken up. On the contrary, it is likely that future discoveries will excel [illegible] already [illegible] the ideal [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] notwithstanding the imperfectness of present explorations, there is [illegible] in the Coeur d'Alene more lead-silver ore [illegible] mining region of the north west and possibly as much as any [illegible] range [illegible] Eureka, Wood river and Leadville [illegible] Wardner and [illegible] South fork. The matter of quality is a different [illegible]. [illegible] It is always a [illegible] rich [illegible] usually [illegible] profitably easy [illegible] few points of galena [illegible] transportation [illegible] little silver as to be worthless at present costs of mining. What proportion of these [illegible] is certain that the [illegible] Coeur d'Alene mining list [illegible]

[illegible]

All these [illegible] accessible in the United States. These [illegible] desideratum [illegible] shipment to distant reduction works, and more than half the value of an ore will frequently depend upon the cost of freight. Under these circumstances the ores of the Coeur d'Alene lose largely in comparison with those of other sections which are more favored in the matter of accessibility. But the matter of transportation, important though it is, will settle itself in time, with the introduction of rival transportation lines, and while the Coeur d'Alenes are difficult of access at present, it is more than likely that in the immediate future it will have cheaper freight rates to the outer world than even the most favored camps elsewhere can boast.

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W. BROWN & CO., [illegible] ISABEL CAPT[illegible] Union Ridge, [illegible] foot of Washington [illegible] Wednesdays and Fridays [illegible] For freight or passage inquire [illegible] 29atf

M[illegible] MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN, CON[illegible] for instruction in Healing [illegible] Patients treated [illegible] Sundays from [illegible] 24d1m

NOTICE—TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL [illegible] Oregon—The [illegible] is now due and [illegible] office of the clerk; [illegible] unless paid within [illegible] The clerk will be in [illegible] each day from [illegible] Friday evenings ex[illegible] School Clerk [illegible] Bank Building [illegible] 1dtf

B[illegible] CAPTAIN McKAY FROM [illegible] vessel [illegible] be com[illegible]

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNER[illegible] copartner[illegible] A. B. Stein [illegible] debts [illegible] A. B. STEIN[illegible] WEIDENFELD

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE BY VIRTUE OF A [illegible] of the District of [illegible] directed [illegible] following [illegible] and forty [illegible] which said [illegible] decree of [illegible] made and pro[illegible] 1886 [illegible] notice [illegible] hereby [illegible] of December, [illegible] of said day, at the [illegible] house in the [illegible] I will expose for sale [illegible] highest bidder [illegible] property above de[illegible] twenty [illegible] U. S. Marshal, District of Oregon.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT [illegible] Cement Co. [illegible] January 1887 [illegible] right to reject any [illegible] CEMENT CO.

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN AP[illegible] Rag Stock for [illegible] Company and are prepared [illegible] for cash Rags, Burlaps, Manila [illegible] all kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal [illegible] Portland, Or. 4mtf

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

G. [illegible] COMMISSION MER[illegible] provision deal[illegible] 9dtf

E. [illegible] WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN and Commission Merchant, [illegible] Front st.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front st. Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D sts. Portland, Or.

H. F. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION merchants and produce dealers, 150 Front st.

C. [illegible] & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISsion Merchants, 30 North Front street, Portland.

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROcers and commission merchants, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front [illegible] Portland, Or. 2m

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co., 58 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce, [illegible] Front st. between Washington and Stark.

[illegible] COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] Produce, 151 Front st. [illegible] bought and sold. 12a

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale [illegible] and commission merchants, 60, 62 and 64 North Front st. Portland, Or.

[illegible] ENGLISH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc. N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts. Portland, Or.

H. [illegible] METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, [illegible] Wool and Tallow and General Commission [illegible] N. W. cor. Front and Alder sts., liberal cash advances on consignments.

CONSTRUCTION OF WATER WORKS.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMITTEE,
PORTLAND, OR., October 8, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION [illegible] for the water supply of the city of Portland, Oregon, will be received at this office until 12 M. December 1[illegible]th, 1886.

These works will be constructed according to the [illegible] specifications dated August 24th, 1886, and will include [illegible] one mile of wrought iron pipe, [illegible] inches in diameter, three iron bridges, two thousand feet of submerged pipe under and across the Willamette river, a riser pipe within the city limits, and all other works described in the specifications, excepting those specified as Head-works, which are now under contract.

The specifications provide that the wrought iron pipe shall be made of [illegible] inches in width, but proposals will also be received for furnishing the iron, and for manufacturing the entire length of pipe, of iron forty-two, forty-eight, or sixty inches in width.

Proposals will also be received for the construction of all the work described in the specifications, excepting the Head-works, for a lump sum, the contractor being at liberty to use iron for the pipes either forty, forty-eight, or sixty inches in width, the whole work to be completed within eighteen months after signing the contract.

In the modified forms of proposals the width of iron proposed will be stated in the bids, and a copy of this advertisement will be attached to each bid.

The proposals will be endorsed on the outside of the sealed envelope, "Proposals for Construction of Water Works," and addressed to Philip C. Schuyler, clerk of the Water Committee, Portland, Oregon.

The specifications and such further information as may be required will be furnished on application by

ISAAC W. SMITH,
Engineer of the Water Committee,
Portland, Oregon.

10o td

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1886

INCAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The average English tory has no faith, or at least pretends to have no faith in the capacity of the Irish people for self-government. Push him to the wall and he will say with Carlyle that the only cure for the Irish troubles would be the general submersion of the island; the heroic remedy that the Hebrew Jehovah enforced in the days of Noah. This answer is about as absurd as it would be to curse your boy for his inability to swim after denying him any opportunity to go into the water. The great English statesman, Fox, declared that "the false and abominable presumption that the English could legislate better for the Irish than they could for themselves was a presumption founded on the the most arrogant tyranny." The Irish people since their conquest by Strongbow, under Henry the Second, have never ceased to struggle for self-government. From 1172 to the Cromwellian conquest of 1642 it was a constant succession of insurrections stamped out by massacre and treachery. In 1782 Grattan won his Dublin parliament; in 1798 there was a scene of horror that made even stern English soldiers protest eloquently against the policy of the ministry whose military executives they were. The subsequent risings and agitations of 1800, 1803, 1822, 1844, 1848, 1867, 1879 and 1886 attest the unbroken effort of the Irish people to secure self-government, and the answer of England to the appeal of Ireland for home rule, since the obliteration of the Grattan parliament, has been to pass fifty-two coercion acts in eighty-two years; to talk about the incapacity of the Irish for self-government; to draw a lurid picture of the peril to which home rule would expose the Protestant minority.

First, it may be answered that a people with pluck and patriotic memories enough to aspire to self government, after more than 700 years of subjection, have some presumptive fitness for self government. Secondly, the record of Irish intellectual achievement in all the walks of mental effort has been such as to give the lie to the presumption of inherent incapacity for self government. In literature Ireland includes Swift, Goldsmith, Burke, Moore, Sheridan, Lever, Lover, Banim, Griffin, Carleton and Maria Edgeworth. In oratory and statesmanship Grattan, Marquis of Wellesley, Curran, Plunkett, Sheil, O'Connell, Duffy, Magee, Butt and Lord Dufferin. In war, among eminent soldiers of Irish birth, were Wellington, Beresford, Lord Gough, Sir Frederick Roberts, Lord Wolseley. In art there are the sculptors Hogan, Foley, McDowell and Farrell; in painting, Maclise and O'Connor; in music, Balfe and Wallace; in science, Prof. Tyndall and Dr. Haughton; in history, Lecky and Justin McCarthy. In that kind of literary quality which wreathes fine scholarship with sparkling wit and humor, Maginn, Father Prout and Murray, author of "Father Tom and the Pope," are conspicuous names. In the drama the Irish genius is conspicuous on both sides of the water. Macklin, Quin, O'Keefe, Peg. Woffington, Miss O'Neil, Mrs. Farren, Boucicault, Brougham, Barrett, Raymond, Williams, Florence are names that stand for the natural dramatic drift of the Irish race. The Irish bar and the Irish pulpit is conspicuous for ability. In America the Irish-American, who has had a fair chance to grow up under free institutions, has been distinguished in law, oratory, business and politics. Does any sane man believe that a people of such versatile genius, if granted home rule, could not make a successful a showing as the same race has in Canada or Australia. If it be said that the Irish are not submissive to statesmanship let us look at what O'Connell accomplished with his so-called impulsive countrymen. Jeffrey, Roebuck, Dickens, Beaconsfield declared that O'Connell was the greatest parliamentary orator of his time. He was an enemy of all excess; he was opposed to strikes; he was an advocate of popular education and religious equality everywhere; he declined, although a devout Catholic, to receive the commands of the Vatican in his political agitation; he preached the doctrine of constitutional agitation, and declared that no political reform was worth the shedding of one drop of blood; he was not a revolutionist; he denounced the Irish rebels of 1798, and stigmatized Tone, Emmet and Fitzgerald as only "a gang of miscreants;" he denounced the doctrines of communism. He always insisted on the necessity of order and peace. "The man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy," was his maxim. Himself a temperate man, he welcomed the advent of Father Matthew and temperance reform and on all occasions glorified the temperance movement and urged his followers to join it. And yet this man of peaceful, constitutional agitation made himself the "uncrowned king of Ireland" so completely that even after his death the Irish people were so completely subject to the memory of his peaceful statesmanship that the attempt of the "young Ireland" or anti-O'Connell party at armed rebellion fell flat, for they remembered that in O'Connell's last proclamation he said, "Every man who is guilty of the slightest breach of the peace is an enemy of me and of Ireland," and even after his death the Irish people remembered that word and refused to rise in 1848.

If an able lawyer, working through peaceful and constitutional methods of agitation, could for twenty years persuade a pugnacious people to keep within the law, what insulting injustice it is to-day to say that such a people are incapable of self-government! To the charge that under home rule the Roman Catholic majority would persecute the Protestant minority the answer is that the Irish struggle for home rule since the day of Grattan in 1782 has been in no sense a fight for sectarian liberty but for local self-government. Tone, Fitzgerald, Emmet, the Sheares, Flood, Curran, Grattan, Mitchel, Martin, Butt and Parnell were all Irish Protestants. With the exception of O'Connell, nearly every Irish agitator has been an Irish Protestant. No Irish parliament could face the Irish people for a moment that denied equality of religious, social and political rights to any Irishman. Nor would home rule make it possible for Ireland to separate from England without her consent. Great Britain has over 30,000,000 of people; Ireland has about 5,000,000; Great Britain has a military force of regulars, militia and volunteers of over 620,000 men, and a navy of 81,188 men, with 524 war vessels. Ireland has no army, no navy, and one-fifth of her population are averse to separation. The independence of Ireland without the consent of England is impossible. Home rule would only mean that Irish people would elect their own boards of county government; control their own local police and local magistrates; assess and collect their land taxes. Ireland wants a national assembly at Dublin to administer all Irish affairs in the manner which obtains in Canada and Australia. The representatives of the crown in Ireland would have a ministry composed of members of parliament and govern Ireland just as Canada is governed by the governor-general, his ministers and the Ottawa parliament. What possible danger could England run from applying to Ireland, whose shores she could cover with her troops; whose ports she could seal up with her ships in twenty-four hours, the same constitutional principle which she granted in 1842 to Canada and under which that rebellious colony has become a peaceful and contented country.

In the *Century* for December "Abraham Lincoln: a History," by John Hay and John G. Nicolay, is continued. In this installment the statement so often made that Lincoln was sworn into service as lieutenant in the Black Hawk war, by Jefferson Davis, is refuted. A strict search of the war department records has failed to confirm the story. The records, however, show the interesting fact that Lincoln was mustered out of service at Whitewater, Wis., by Lieut. Robert Anderson, who afterwards had the honor of defending Fort Sumter in the first engagement of the great slaveholders' revolt.

The legislature of Vermont has rejected a "valued policy" bill. In New Hampshire a similar act has been in effect more than a year, and it is admitted by so pronounced an opponent of such legislation as the New York *Post* that none of the evil effects predicted of it have as yet been realized. Some inconvenience has resulted from the withdrawal of outside insurance companies from the state; but there is reason to believe that a year or two more of competition in the business will convince underwriters that it is foolish to abstain from a field where good risks can be taken, simply because they cannot collect premiums on greater amounts than they are willing to pay in case of loss.

CONVICT LABOR.

There is no doubt whatever that the employment of convicts under the contract system has driven a a considerable number of stove moulders and iron workers out of those occupations. At the same time we are quite sure the number is considerably exaggerated by the writer of the letter printed in another place to-day. Of necessity, employment of convicts at any kind of work will compete to some extent with free labor. There is no help for it. But we have at least 100,000 workers in Oregon, and the labor of 300 convicts cannot possibly compete to any appreciable extent with these workers in the aggregate. The competition is noticeable only when concentrated, as now, upon a particular trade or employment.

The convicts must not be maintained in idleness. The system of hiring out their labor to contractors has been a necessary expedient, since it has hitherto afforded the only means of working the convicts; but the state may undoubtedly adopt other methods. It may establish shops, work the convicts at various trades and sell the product: but here again convict labor will come to some extent in competition with free labor. If the idea is to get rid of this competition, it is quite impracticable, though undoubtedly the labor of convicts could be so distributed as to cause no pressure that would be specially noticeable on any particular trade.

The legislature, if it is to do away with the contract system, is bound to provide some means for working the convicts, since it would be a scandal and outrage, as well as egregious folly, to require the labor of the state to support the state's criminals in ease and idleness upon pretense of protecting labor. That mode of reasoning doesn't seem entitled to very high regard, that would insist that criminals mustn't work, lest they compete with free labor, and yet would throw upon free labor the task of working for the support of these very criminals. This is a peculiar form of the fallacy of "protecting" industry by taxing it.

THE CHICAGO MURDERERS.

Some days ago the death sentence pronounced upon the anarchist murderers at Chicago was suspended by order of the supreme court of Illinois, pending an appeal to that court for a review of certain points of law given to the jury by the judge who presided at the trial. The chief ground, as we learn from the Chicago *Tribune*, on which reversal of the verdict is asked is the ruling of Judge Gary, first made on the occasion of the examination of the informer Gottfried Waller, and repeated frequently during the course of the trial, that:

> If there was a general combination and agreement among a great number of individuals to kill policemen if they came into conflict with parties with whom they were friendly, meetings of [illegible] workingmen, and bodies of strikers: [illegible] it was the combination and agreement [illegible] to kill the police in their attempts to [illegible] preserve the peace; if there was such combination and agreement among a great number of men, the object of which was something beyond mere local disturbance, whether it was their object to offer a new form of civil society or not; if there was such an agreement to kill the police upon some occasion that might occur in the future, whether the proper time had occurred being left to their judgment; then if that violence was used and resulted in the death of the police, then those who were a party to the conspiracy are guilty of murder.

Judge Gary, says the *Tribune*, also held that it was not necessary that the principal in the case—the person who threw the bomb—should be produced. It was only necessary to establish that the throwing of the bomb was done in accordance with the teachings, the advice, or through the influence of the conspirators by an accomplice or co-conspirator. This point was raised several times during the trial, and the prosecuting attorneys had the best of the argument in the case. They quoted precedent after precedent in sustainment of their position. Judge Gary instructed the jury in accordance with those precedents:

> That if the accused conspired and agreed together, or with others, to do an unlawful act, such as the breaking of the law by force, or the destruction of legal representatives of the city, county or state by force, and that in furtherance of the common design and by a member of such conspiracy Mathias J. Degan was killed, then the accused were parties to such conspiracy and guilty of the murder, whether the identity of the individual doing the killing was established or not, or whether the accused were present at the time of the killing or not.

The attorneys for the defense during the trial, and now in their brief to the supreme court, have maintained that this was not good law, that the bomb-thrower (supposed to be Schnaubelt) had not been fully identified, nor had his complicity with the condemned men been fully established by the evidence; that to hold otherwise was to strain the law of conspiracy against them. Their whole case turned on those points. It hinges on them now. It is inconceivable that the supreme court will hold that Judge Gary's rulings, as stated herein, were not in accord with law and justice.

MUST STUDY THE MARKET.

In a considerate article the *Alta Californian* urges upon fruit growers and fruit dealers in that state the necessity of studying the peculiarities of the market in those places where they expect fruit to find sale. The same thing is essential here. Our fruit men must study to find out what customers want, and must comply with the requirements of the market.

By way of illustration the *Alta* recalls what has been done in the matter of preparing certain other commodities to meet the peculiar demands of the markets in which they have been offered. Thus, "American cut meats found no sale in Europe until the peculiarities of that market were studied. When it was discovered that Glasgow required hams trimmed to a certain fashion and cased peculiarly, and was accustomed to bacon cut to measure, and that, in respect to both articles, Dublin had another fashion and Liverpool a third, then the packers in this country humored the idiosyncracies of these markets, and our trade at once reached a solid footing."

Even more instructive is the lesson on cheese, as showing the necessity of studying the peculiarity of the market. "Our surplus cheese was sent to England by ship-loads. The commission men looked in vain to the consignee for returns; the factory man in turn exhausted his patience on the commission man, and the dairyman, the farmer found his milk of human kindness to dry up while waiting on the factory man for pay for cow's milk. There was something wrong. To find out what it was the National Dairy association was organized. Its first secretary, Col. Bob Littler, is a man of the keenest business instinct; a genius, in fact, in cheese and butter. He conceived the idea that the market must be studied, and he went to England and studied it. He found our ship-loads of cheese auctioned off for hog feed. It was not suited to the English tongue or fancy. Littler exhaustively studied the subject as to flavor, the favorite age, form and weight of package, color and all, and, equipped with this information, he came home and called the Dairy association together and opened a school of instruction. The result was that within two years England was taking an annual supply of 50,000,000 pounds of our cheese, not for hog feed, but for the food of her people, and in ten years the amount rose to 112,869,575 pounds per annum, fetching $12,000,000. After Littler had studied the market and organized the trade, an American cheese was respected abroad, even in Germany, and an American cheese-maker, who had never heard the story of the artist and his colors, when asked, what do you put in your cheese? startled the questioner by answering, 'brains.'"

Lessons like these must be applied to the fruit trade. It needs just this kind of study, in Oregon as well as in California. To get the fruit into the market that wants it and to get it there in the form that will just suit the peculiarities of the market is a study for this fruit-growing country which should be undertaken and assiduously followed up, both in observation and practice. No hap-hazard, slovenly method will suffice. We have fruit dealers in Portland who are introducing the proper principles as fast as they can, but they have a good deal of difficulty because too many of our fruit growers rebel against the requirements. But such resistance is useless. The product will not sell unless it is in such condition as to quality, form and size of package, etc., as suits the market where it is offered; and it is useless to expect it will unless the necessary conditions are observed.

It is well known that Blaine and Edmunds have long been "at outs." There is now talk of a "make up" between them, as if it were an event of national importance. But it isn't. Edmunds has done Blaine all the injury he ever can do, and if the two now become friendly they can do each other no good. Such reconciliation would not make its mark upon the history of the republic.

No such examination of the mines of the Cœur d'Alene region has ever before been presented as that which appears in THE OREGONIAN to-day. It is intelligent, thorough and exhaustive; it does the author (Mr. Herbert Lang) great credit, and will be highly useful in the matter of bringing the most important of our mining districts into notice here and elsewhere.

The anarchists in Chicago threw dynamite bombs, which killed six or seven policemen and wounded and maimed thirty or forty more. Seven of the miscreants have been convicted of murder, and now their sympathizers are asserting with superabundant wailing, vehement indignation that "courts of law are only in the interest of the rich."

Republicans have warning to avoid the Hanson patent for removing the stains of "pernicious activity." The patent is warranted to work only for democrats.

A reader asks us who is the author of the saying, "One swallow does not make a summer." Nobody knows. The remark has been traced back as far as Aristotle.

A Boston paper boasts that the man who stands up before that prodigy of Boston culture, John L. Sullivan, never howls for a recount.

FRANCE.

THE PETITION IN BEHALF OF THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—M. Bouquet, secretary of the Paris municipal council, has forwarded to U. S. Minister McLane a petition adopted by the council November 27, asking for his intercession with the governor of Illinois on behalf of the condemned Chicago anarchists. McLane sent the following reply: "As the petition is destined for the governor of Illinois and is made with the object of sparing human life, I will not refuse my assistance if you persist in demanding it. But allow me to inform you that in the present case it is useless. You can without disadvantage and with as much efficacy as I, address yourself direct to the executive of Illinois, who alone has the power of granting pardon. Without raising any objection to the accomplishment [illegible] to your wishes, I beg that you will first be assured that capital punishment, applicable in no state of the Union to political offenses, is prescribed only for odious crimes against the public, such as murder and rape, committed under aggravated circumstances and with premeditation. In political matters there exists in the United States moderation which even profound disagreements are powerless to alter. In discussion of great political and social problems touching the welfare of workers we proceed with wide liberty, showing a spirit of fraternity and tolerance which renders violence inexcusable and always prejudicial to its authors. When the majority pronounces every one submits. If this great principle of giving expression to the will of the majority, which forms the basis of American institutions, be ignored, social order, founded on liberty and fraternity, collapses, and society falls once more into chaos." McLane, at Bouquet's request, consented to transmit the council's petition to Gov. Oglesby.

CONDEMNED TO CIVIC DEGRADATION.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Three of the Marseilles municipal officers who have been on trial at the Aix assizes on charges of corruption, have been condemned to civic degradation, and to pay a fine of 200 francs each. Three others have been acquitted.

GERMANY.

POLITICAL NEWS FROM BERLIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The reichstag has concluded discussion of the budget. It decided to refer certain sections to the budget committee, and deal with the remainder at plenary sitting of the house. In the course of the debate Herr Jacoby, secretary of state for the imperial treasury, denied that the establishment of a tobacco monopoly formed part of the programme of the government.

Justice Kintz, progressist candidate for the reichstag in the First electoral district of Berlin, is conducting a vigorous campaign, addressing meetings wherever the social democratic element is prominent. His speeches are received with enthusiasm. Eugene Reichter, Schenk von Stauffenberg and Albert Traeger are giving him support. These speakers announce that the progressist party will vote against prolonging the operation of the socialist law.

Herr Ruchenberger's duelling bill is now before the reichstag. It aims chiefly at suppressing duelling by the method when the person drawing the fatal lot commits suicide within a fixed time. The press generally ridicule the bill, and ask Ruchenberger to produce authentic cases of such duels.

A promising student at Englehart university has been killed in a duel with pistols. His opponent fled.

The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is in a critical condition. His physicians have ordered him to Cannes for the winter.

Ortend, the leading bookseller of Leipsic, is dead.

IRELAND.

TALK OF SUBSIDIZING IRISH MEMBERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Cable special to the *Star* from London: Lord Hartington holds out firmly against all attempts of the Gladstonians to bring about a reunion of the party. He is credited with having stated positively that nothing would induce him to serve again under Gladstone. It is given out by the tories that every step taken by the government in Ireland has had his approval.

There is wild talk to-night among prominent tories of the coming suspension of Irish members of parliament. It is predicated that the government intend to meet the obstructive tactics of Parnell with a motion providing for suspension of every member taking part therein. Tories, when questioned as to the truth of the statement, do not deny that members of the cabinet and prominent leaders of the party have declared themselves in favor of such action, in the event of obstruction bringing on a dead lock.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 1.—Timothy D. Sullivan has been re-elected mayor of Limerick. Both Sullivan and O'Keefe have pledged themselves to refuse any honors which may be offered by the queen during the jubilee year. John Dillon heads the list of candidates for the office of high sheriff of Dublin. Alderman Richard Power has been re-elected mayor of Waterford. The Earl of Fingall has been elected grand master of the orange lodge.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TALK OF AN AUSTRIAN CONFEDERATION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The *Star's* London special says: In Downing street it is stated that a confederation of all the Balkan states, under the suzerainty of Austria, is on the tapis. Russian agents have reported to their government that the movement is gaining fresh adherents every day in Servia, Bulgaria, Roumelia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and rapidly becoming a formidable menace to Russian supremacy in the eastern division of the Balkan region.

Jay Gould and Opposition.

Interview with "Gath."

"I suppose you always expect to have opposition in the telegraph business?"

"Yes, and it is a good thing for us. Without opposition and competition we might be a pretty slow company. We have adopted new methods and patents and improved our service and cheapened the cost of service, so that we owe to opposition our facilities and present extensions. We are spending a great deal of our money in extensions, in replacing wire with better wire, and coming into position to meet the enormous demands of this country on telegraphy. In a few weeks we shall not have a wire above ground in the city of New York."

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Agents.

Heck's Sure Cure is an infallible remedy for catarrh. Numerous testimonials prove the above.

THE LONDON SCANDAL.

Lady Campbell's Discharged Maid on the Stand.

SHE PROVES TO BE A BOOMERANG.

She Tells a Damaging Story, but on Cross-Examination Recants Nearly Every Important Statement—A Sensation in Court.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The hearing of the Lord Campbell divorce suit was resumed to-day. Rosa Baer, formerly lady's maid to plaintiff, testified for the defense. She said the Duke of Marlborough frequently visited Lady Campbell. He usually came in the afternoon, and was shown to the drink-room. Witness never saw any familiarity between Lord Colin Campbell and Mary Watson. Lady Colin had instructed witness not to leave letters for her mistress in the hall, but to take them to her. Some of the letters witness carried to plaintiff the latter burned; others she placed in a box under the bed.

In June, 1882, Lady Colin, who was at the time in the company of Lady Miles, called witness, and Lady Miles told witness she had blackmailed her mistress's character and must leave, and that if she did not go at once the police would be called to put her out. Lady Colin gave her £10, £4 only being due as wages, and told witness to tell the servants in explanation of her departure that her father was ill and she was going home. Lady Colin added, witness said, that she considered witness a sister, not a servant, and kissed her good-bye, saying it was Lord Colin who had displeased her.

Witness had posted letters daily to the Duke of Marlborough. She sometimes took them to his house.

OUT LATE AT NIGHT.

Lady Colin used to leave the house at 8 o'clock in the evening, and return as late as 3 the following morning. On some of these occasions witness would accompany her mistress a short distance from the house and be told to return. Lady Colin usually carried a long felt hat concealed under her cloak. Sometimes witness undressed Lady Colin after her return from these absences, and once found her dress partially disarranged. Witness found a gentleman's handkerchief in Lady Colin's room at Leigh court. Plaintiff said she knew to whom it belonged and took it.

Once witness heard somebody, after midnight, ascending the stairs. Lady Colin coughed, and the person then entered the door of a room adjoining plaintiff's. The door of the room was shut and witness was dismissed. Next day witness found evidence that the room had been occupied by two persons. Once witness heard the Duke of Marlborough in Lady Colin's room in the afternoon.

On one occasion, while witness was brushing Lady Colin's hair, after midnight, somebody on the outside of the room tried the door, and finding it locked, departed. Witness saw Chief Shaw lurking outside the house with a carriage in waiting. The carriage went away, and Chief Shaw entered the house. Witness often mailed letters to Chief Shaw from Lady Colin.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Being cross-examined, Miss Baer admitted that she cried when she was dismissed from Lady Colin's service, and that she said [illegible] was sorry that she had [illegible] to the servants. [illegible], however, that she admitted that she had been a "wicked gossip." She admitted that she had written to Lady Colin, both from abroad and after her return to England, and that plaintiff never answered her letters. She denied having threatened to "expose Lady Colin" when the latter allowed witness' letters asking for money to remain unanswered.

At this point counsel for plaintiff cross-examined Miss Baer very closely, and she admitted that two weeks ago she had signed a statement that Lady Colin Campbell had dismissed her because she knew too much about her, and she, and thought it necessary to tell Lady Colin that she would expose her. Being asked to explain how it came that she signed such statement, and now admitted that it was untrue, witness said she thought it true then. "I think it untrue now." This recantation caused a sensation among the audience.

Continuing in close cross-examination, witness admitted that the Duke of Marlborough always called upon Lady Colin during the usual visiting hours. He came twice, thrice, and sometimes five times weekly. Witness posted letters to the Duke of Marlborough every day, and sometimes twice a day. On occasions when she took letters to the duke's residence she put them into the letter box, rang the bell and ran for home. She had been instructed to do this on those occasions.

Witness then admitted that statements she had made on her direct examination, that she had found in undressing her that Lady Colin's dress was open at the back, her skirt disarranged and her petticoats out of order, on occasions when plaintiff left home early in the evening and returned in the early morning, were not true. Witness had not found Lady Colin's dress unlaced, but she had found her petticoats unhooked once. Being further pressed, witness admitted that it was not the petticoat, but that the skirt was simply unhooked, so that she could see the petticoat beneath the skirt; that was all.

MORE ADMISSIONS.

Under further pressure Miss Baer admitted that she had never suspected that anything wrong had occurred between Lady Campbell and any person but the Duke of Marlborough. Witness admitted that in 1881, and six weeks ago, she signed statements alleging that she went to Leigh court during the Christmas holiday with Lady Campbell, and discovered the position of the rooms occupied by her mistress and by the Duke of Marlborough as adjoining, and further alleging that the duke paid great attention to Lady Colin. Witness, however, now admitted that was a mistake, and that it all occurred at Easter. This testimony caused another sensation.

Counsel for plaintiff added more pressure, and Miss Baer finally admitted that the Duke of Marlborough was not at Leigh court at Christmas. She also admitted that the statements she had made in her direct examination about hearing some one ascend the stairs after midnight and enter a room adjoining Lady Colin's, and finding a gentleman's handkerchief in Lady Colin's room next morning, and other indications that two persons had occupied the room, were untrue. Witness contended that in the original statement she did not say two persons had occupied the room on the occasion referred to. Witness only remembered that incident last week.

Nearly every one of Miss Baer's admissions under cross-examination provoked a sensation, in view of their damaging effect upon that side of the case which was largely built up on what she had previously stated in writing.

MORE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The cross-examination of Miss Baer was continued at great length. Being asked to confirm her statement that the Duke of Marlborough and Lady Colin sat together like a pair of lovers on a seat in the Paddington railway station, witness simply said she was sure they took a seat on the platform. Being referred to her statement to the man servant O'Neill that Lady Colin passed every night at Leigh court with the Duke of Marlborough, witness denied that she ever told O'Neill any such thing. She simply told him what she thought.

Replying to an interrogatory by the judge, witness said she believed the Duke of Marlborough and plaintiff were together nightly when their bedrooms adjoined at Leigh court, during the Easter season of 1882, but witness had no reason to believe that they were together at other times. The judge asked her why she told the man servant O'Neill that they were together at night while at Leigh court during the Christmas holidays of 1882. Witness answered, "That can't be so." This contradiction caused a sensation.

WAITING FOR THE WITNESS.

After recess Miss Baer did not at once appear upon the witness stand. The judge took his seat and waited five minutes, when he sent for the young woman. Miss Baer came in, complaining of illness. Resuming her place, she said Lady Colin Campbell possessed a peculiar door key, and it had a tongue on both ends. Witness imagined that one end was for the lock on her own house door and the other for that of the Duke of Marlborough's residence. Witness said Lady Colin used preventive medicines and got sick every time she used them, but witness did not infer from this that her mistress was habitually doing wrong. While brushing Lady Colin's hair in her room, at Leigh court, some one tried the door of the room and then went away. When all were leaving Leigh court the artist Fitz-Henry, witness said, spoke to her, saying Lady Colin had not taken notice of him as she had of so many other gentlemen, but he should be able to make up for lost time, as he was going to Paris with her. When he said this Fitz-Henry had a bouquet for Lady Colin. Witness denied having sent a letter to Lady Colin, menacing her with exposure. Adjournment was taken.

A Man with Brains and Conscience

Will drop petty prejudices carelessly picked up when truth knocks at the door. Such are invited to try one pair of "Hanan's" shoes. We know the result: every man who wants the best and finest article in the market will become a perpetual "Hanan" man. Eggert, Young & Co., special agents for Portland.

"DRIVE WHIST"—What it is and how to play. By mail postage paid for 15c, at Ed. Dekum & Co.

A PEN PICTURE OF THE LATE GOV. PHELPS.

[By Hon. John D. Finney, in the St. Louis Republican.]

The death of Gov. Phelps removes from the councils of the democratic party in Missouri its ablest statesman and most sagacious adviser. It is no disparagement to the younger men who now hold the baton of leadership to accord him that pre-eminence, for it was fairly won by commanding talents, unquestionable honesty and an unbroken fealty to his party extending over a period of forty years.

But dominating even his instinct of party allegiance was the far nobler conviction of supreme devotion to his country. He was not a patriot because he was a democrat, but he was a democrat because he was a patriot.

Through all the blinding mists of argument and invective that preceded the civil war his step never faltered, nor did his eye ever fail to see the goal to which men and events were so sublimely marching.

The horizon of his heart's affection was bounded only by the confines of his country, and the convictions of his intellect were as immovable as the pyramids.

In the discharge of the various legislative and executive trusts which were confided to him he was solemnly conscientious. Having reached a decision, no personal friendship, however closely it might be interlaced with his heart-strings, could swerve him from his purpose, no sycophantic adulation could deceive him, nor could any threat intimidate him.

He sprang from a Puritan stock and inherited all of its indomitable tenacity of purpose, without any of its peculiar fanaticism. Indeed, his personal appearance was a reminder to the scholar of the typical picture now accepted as a portrayal of the Roundhead in the old Cromwellian days.

Tall in stature, with a herculean frame, long, straight hair, a countenance severe in its repose, though frequently lit up with a smile that often blossomed into a laugh—all made his presence anywhere a surety for instantaneous recognition.

With the special advantages of brain and body which he brought with him at his entrances into public life, he could scarcely have escaped distinction, but when to these were superadded the good fortune that admitted him into the same arena in which were arrayed such intellectual gladiators as Jackson and Wright, Clay and Webster, Calhoun and Benton, it is not at all surprising that his after career was characterized by the lofty chivalry of these men, their comprehensive political grasp and the stainless purity of their patriotism. His own intellect, however, was entirely self-poised. He leaned on no other man living, as was evidenced in his daring political encounter with the great Benton. Gov. Phelps was at the time a leading member of the house of representatives from this state, and the distinguished Missouri senator stood statuesque in the zenith of his autocratic power, an American Bismarck, all blood and iron. He would brook no interference with his distribution of the federal patronage in Missouri; but Phelps, not at all daunted by the heretofore unchallenged power of his eminent adversary, determined to place in the office of postmaster in this city a stalwart democrat, who, though entirely deserving of recognition at the hands of his party, was [illegible] capped by his open antagonism [illegible] to Col. Benton. The [illegible] Missourian stormed and raged at what he called a personal insult, but Phelps met his fury with imperturbable calmness, and President Pierce sustained him by appointing Col. Armstrong to the postmastership of St. Louis.

This was the entering wedge which split the democratic party in Missouri and ultimately resulted in the political downfall of Col. Benton.

To speak of John S. Phelps as governor of Missouri is a work of supererogation. The record of his administration illumines the page of Missouri's history. His messages to the general assembly were the embodiment of his life-long study of the science of republican government, and the policies he suggested, whenever grafted on law, were so practically fashioned that they bore the exact fruit which he had predicted.

Apart from his intellectual ability, he was pre-eminently an honest man, and the world knew it. If he ever erred, through the misplaced confidence of his heart, the mistake was rectified upon its discovery, as quickly as the the thunder's peal follows the lightning's flash. The idea of offering him a bribe never entered the mind of a sane man. The sycophants that crawl around the throne of power never dared to look him in the face. The traffickers in patriotism and the back-kitchen traders in offices found their occupation gone and famishingly waited for the expiration of his term before they again dared to ply their infamous vocation.

The last of Gov. Phelps's life was at times more or less clouded by his physical ailments, and though his unimpaired fortitude of soul concealed from all surrounding him the intensity of his sufferings, yet the anxious eyes of his friends could easily read the last chapter of his life ere yet the dark-lantern of death had thrown its light upon the last word, "finis," and forced them to close the volume.

The March of Culture.

New York World.

Saturday was a great day for pugilism. Sullivan, the cultured Bostonian, thrashed the Trojan Ryan in San Francisco, and in the Yale football game against the University of Pennsylvania two players were disqualified for using their fists. Thus does intellectual refinement stride foremost at both ends of the country.

The pains and aches of rheumatism have in many instances been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MEETING NOTICE.

Lincoln Post No. 4 G. A. R., Attention.—Comrades, an election of officers for the ensuing year will be held this Thursday evening and every member is expected to be present. T. B. McDEVITT, Com.
[illegible], Adjutant.

DIED.

At the residence of his son, Nashville, Adkins, Nov. [illegible] in the [illegible] year of his age, Granville Adkins, after a long and [illegible] illness. Mr. Adkins was the father of Mrs. J. R. Clark, of East Portland, and Mrs. C. Bills [illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

KNOCKING 'EM OUT.

Ladies wishing bargains in Wraps, Jackets or New-markets will please call before all are sold, as we are closing out the stock. [illegible] Newmarkets $5.00. [illegible] at McALLEN & McDONNELL'S Popular Dry Goods Store, 161 and 163 [illegible]

DR. E. A. JONES [illegible] FIRST ST. NEAR ASH [illegible]

CHRISTMAS FAIR!

New England Supper.

[illegible] Ladies of St. David's Guild will hold their Annual Fair in Armory Hall, Hall & Scott's Block,

ON WEDNESDAY EV'G, Dec. 8, 1886.

A New England supper will be served [illegible]

NEW MARKET THEATER

MISS KATIE PUTNAM

SUPPORTED BY

HER EXCELLENT COMEDY COMP'Y

TO-NIGHT:

WEDNESDAY.... GALATEA, The Statue Bride
LENA, THE MADCAP................THURSDAY
FRIDAY............PEARL OF SAVOY
LITTLE SUNFLOWER..............SATURDAY
Matinee Saturday at 2 P. M.
Admission 50c and $1. Reserved seats at Prentice's Music Store without extra charge.

ANOTHER INVOICE

1000 bbls.

Genuine Vermont

Spruce Gum!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

[illegible]

Prescription Druggists

ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, Portland, Or.

NEW TO-DAY.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A home at a less cost per month than rent of a small cottage in the city; houses and lots for sale cheap in the most delightful suburb of Portland; no interest on deferred payments. Apply to E. C. GOODWIN 100 Front st. 29-tf

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 73 Morrison st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 244 [illegible] North. 2-1

TAKE YOUR MEALS AT THE REVERE House Restaurant, cor. Third and Stark sts. [illegible]

OAK 600 CORDS DRY AT $5 PER CORD [illegible] JACKSON & CO.

FOR RENT—TWO STORY HOUSE, 30 HARRIson st., with seven rooms and bath. Apply at 209 Front st. 2-3

FOR RENT—GOOD BRICK STORE-ROOM ON First st., Albany, Or. Address P. O. Box 10, Albany, Or. 2-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP, A FULL OUTFIT AND stock of a Ladies' [illegible] store. Address M., care Oregonian. 2-4

HOUSE OF THREE ROOMS TO LET AND furniture for sale; rent $4. Apply 187 Sixth, cor. Oak st. 30-1

ESTABLISHED—THE NEW YORK RESTAUrant and Coffee House, [illegible] and Alder. Open all the year round.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE GIRL; references required. Call [illegible] hours of 9 and 11 at 174 Washington st. 2-3

MONEY TO LOAN—FROM 30 DAYS TO SIX months, on satisfactory security. LENT & YOUNG, 10 Stark st. 1m-1

WANTED TO LEASE A LODGING-HOUSE; full furnished in a respectable locality. Address M. C., care Oregonian. 1-2

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or single, with gas and use of bath at 183 West Park st., cor Morrison. 2-7

WANTED SITUATION, BY A SCANDINAvian girl, to do light housework or second work. Apply at Union House, Sixth and [illegible] 2-2

ALL PERSONS HOLDING BILLS AGAINST DR. Tarbot must present them in duplicate at the Esmond Hotel before Saturday, Dec. 4, 1886. 2-1

DOG LOST OR STOLEN—A RED IRISH SETter, with [illegible] black markings; finder rewarded. B. PILKINGTON, Room 8, Union Block. 2-1

TRAVELERS—SELECT A TRUNK, VALISE OR traveling bag from SILBERSTEIN'S exclusive dealers, opp. Esmond.

CROWN & CURTIS'S COOK AND HEATING stoves are the best and cheapest in the city. Call and examine them. No. 212 First & [illegible] Salmon sts. [illegible]

A SUMPTUOUS LUNCH WILL BE SET AT the Lorgan Club Rooms, cor. Fourth and Washington sts., Saturday evening, from 5 till 11 P. M. Everybody is invited. 2-3

WANTED—2 GENERAL TAILORS, AT ONCE: permanent employment; salary by the week or piece; Union prices paid. Apply to J. M. BEIRNE, Tailor, Baker City, Oregon. 2-1

SEE STOCK OF BEADED DRESS TRIMMINGS, Lace Flouncings, Jerseys, Silk Underwear and Embroideries, before purchasing elsewhere, at F. STEINHARDT'S, Third and Morrison sts. [illegible]

INSTALLMENTS—Carpets, Rugs, [illegible] Household Goods sold on the installment plan [illegible] payments. CALL ON [illegible] 2-1

FOR SALE—A STYLISH HORSE, ABOUT 15 hands high, 7 years old; also good carriage, nearly new, and new harness; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at Geo. Capsen's Stable, corner of Salmon and Fourth sts. 24-tf

WILL THE EXPRESSMAN WHO GOT CHECK [illegible] dock with [illegible] please leave same at Robinson's [illegible] [illegible] 2-1

NOTICE—WE HEREWITH INFORM THE [illegible] trade that Mr. J. Haberstich is neither in our employ nor is he authorized to transact any business for us. [illegible] San Francisco. 2-7

SPECIAL NOTICE—IMMENSE REDUCTIONS [illegible] during our closing out sale at the Post Market in Blanket Comforters, Flannels, [illegible] Towels, Napkins, Table Damask, etc. These goods we are not going to carry and we must be cleared by Jan. 1 in order to make room for [illegible] 2-1

SPECIAL NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVen that after this date, T. V. Stoner is not an agent for the sale of fruit trees and I will not be responsible for any [illegible] hereafter. J. W. POTTYMAN, Proprietor of Railroad Nursery, East Portland, Oregon. November [illegible] 2-1

REMOVAL NOTICE.

REMOVED FROM FIRST AND MAIN STS. TO [illegible] floor, Labbe's building, cor. Second and Washington. H. J. [illegible], Architect.

HARRIS' TRUNKS ARE BEST 48 First St.

ARTISTIC BAZAAR & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

Under the auspices of the Ladies of the Unitarian Chapel.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 3 and 4—Saturday from 10 A. M.

Best refreshments. Lunch 12 to 2 Saturday, 25 cents. Oysters and Ice Cream extra. Good opportunity for Christmas [illegible] Evening admission 25c; children 10c. [illegible]

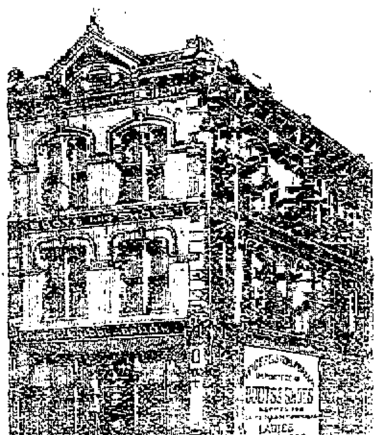
$200 GIVEN AWAY.

Every one purchasing goods of us to the amount of one dollar or over will be given a ticket to the drawing of the following PRIZES:
1st Prize—1 Celebrated Kimball Organ, valued at $175
2d Prize— " Banjo Guitar, 15
3d Prize— " Tambourine, 5
Call and see the Prizes.

J. B. ROBBINS & SON, Music Dealers, 220 FIRST ST.

WIBERG & HOLLABAUGH

First and Washington.



We take pleasure in showing our new line of

Elegant, Well-Fitting Goods.

THE BEST MANUFACTURED

BOOTS & SHOES

Always kept in stock.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Specially selected for [illegible]

THE LACE HOUSE,

33 WASHINGTON, and
110 SECOND STREET.

We offer To-Day a Special Lot of

Children's All-Wool Hose at	25c per pair
Ladies' Merino Hose	25c per pair
Domestic Saxony Yarn	10c a skein
Macramé Cord	15c a skein
Gilded Rolling Pins	5c each
Boys' All-Wool Suits, 2 to 6 years,	$3.00

Our stock is complete, and

BARGAINS

Are offered in Every Department.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

L. KATTEN.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR CHIEF ENgineer and two assistant engineers of the East Portland Fire Department will be held on Monday, December 6, 1886, at Pioneer Engine Company's rooms. Polls will be open from 6 P. M. to 9 P. M. By order of the President E. P. F. D. 27-10

MASQUERADE DEPOT

T. N. DUNBAR,
Cor. Fourth & Washington Sts., Portland,
Suits for rent. Special inducements to the country trade.

We Will Display in our Corner Window The Very Latest in FANS. Specially Imported by us. Satin Fans, Feather Fans, Ostrich Fans, Marabout Fans, Gauze Fans, Tinsel Fans, and following High Novelties Sans-Souci, Mary Anderson, Sardanapalus, Hand-Painted by OLIVIER —AND— DAILLARD. S. Lipman & Co.

Introduction. The best introduction to our Great Salesrooms of Clothing and Furnishings is found in the Two Grand Windows. What more can we say than they say! How better tell you what you need and what we have! The Qualities are there; the Prices are there, the Taste, the Enterprise, the Carefulness, are all represented there. Can you name their equal anywhere? For Clothing, for Furnishings, for all ages' needs, for all pockets' needs, see To-day from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Saturday till 10 P. M. A. ROBERTS, THE LEADING CLOTHIER, First and Alder Streets.

Japanese Goods FOR THE Holiday Season. MA LEE & CO., 41 WASHINGTON ST. Marvelously Low Prices.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE MAN DEMPSEY DID NOT WHIP.—Jack Burke, accompanied by his manager, "Parson" Davies of Chicago, arrived here yesterday. Burke is very little larger than Dempsey, not quite so tall and perhaps five pounds heavier. Contrary to expectations, he presents a gentlemanly appearance, and might be mistaken for a first-class commercial traveler in his neat-fitting, stylish clothes. But "Parson" Davies; he is a little the sleekest-looking man that ever came to town "ahead of a show"—quite as well dressed and presenting quite as fine an appearance as Marcus Mayer, of theatrical fame. He and Burke made the rounds yesterday, and nothing in the town was "too good for them." Referring to the proposed fight to a finish with Dempsey, Burke said to an OREGONIAN reporter that the only reason it did not come off was that the purse offered was too small. Of course the fight would have to be private, and only $2000 could be raised. Neither he nor Dempsey was willing to fight for less than $5000. The ten-round match in San Francisco was with eight ounce gloves. Burke, Dempsey, Dan Costigan, another clever boxer from San Francisco and two local pugilists will give exhibitions between here and Kansas City a la the Sullivan-Slade combination. The first performance will be in Portland next Monday night. Then they play Astoria, Spokane Falls, Butte, Helena, etc. Dempsey will arrive here by the next steamer.

PILOT'S LICENSE TO A WOMAN.—Mrs. Minnie Hill some time ago made an application for a pilot's license from the board of local United States inspectors, but without special instructions they declined to issue one. Nothing daunted, Mrs. Hill wrote to Supervising Inspector C. C. Bemis, of San Francisco, asking why she should not be granted a license, says the *Evening Telegram*. Mr. Bemis wrote to the board informing them that if Mrs. Hill possessed the necessary qualifications they would have to give her a license. Accordingly the lady was subjected to a thorough examination as to her qualifications. She passed a first-class examination, answering promptly every question asked. A master's and pilot's license was therefore issued, and the lady is now entitled to the prefix of "Capt." Mr. and Mrs. Hill are the owners of the little steam launch Minnie Hill, which for the past two years has been plying along the lower Columbia and its tributaries, doing a general sort of trading business. Hereafter Mrs. Hill is authorized to "take the helm." This is the first instance where a pilot's license has been issued to a woman on the Pacific coast.

WIFE-BEATER PUNISHED.—James Marshall, who together with his wife created quite a scene on First street, between B and C, Tuesday night, was up in the police court yesterday to answer to a charge of disorderly conduct. His wife tried hard to beg him off, but unsuccessfully. Marshall himself stated that he was the cause of all the trouble; that he had just been paid off, and went out to buy a stove to replace one he had broken when on one of his tantrums, and unfortunately took too much beer aboard. Judge Dement gave Marshall ten days, and remarked to Mrs. Marshall: "You can go. Marshall has $10 on deposit down stairs, which you can draw." The woman, with her babe-in-arms, then filed out of the court room, and was directed by policeman Henline to the office to get the money taken from her husband at the time of his arrest. Mrs. Marshall's efforts to secure her brutal husband's release recalls Shakespeare's lines:

> A man may smash the stove and things,
> And black his fond wife's eye;
> And she may whack him with a club,
> But true love cannot die.

USE FOR THE FOG.—The foggy weather has lasted so long that folks are beginning to think it has come to stay, and that we are to have our moisture in this shape this season. Some are filling their cisterns with the supersaturated fog, while others are cutting it in huge blocks and stacking it. Some have rigged up presses and are running the fog through and extracting the water. They estimate that two tons of fog yield one ton of water. The ice companies are thinking of freezing a lot of blocks of the fog. They think that if the blocks are large enough they will last all summer and they can make an ice cave with them. The council will probably have the dredger turned upside down on a scow and use her to cut a channel through the fog, so that ships can get out of port. Captains may get tired of waiting to get to sea, or to get into the river, and in their haste may run their ships ashore in the fog, and eventually the port may become to be considered as dangerous as the entrance to the Sound, where they have been piling up ships lately at a rapid rate.

APPRECIATES ROYAL GAME.—A party in the upper country, who received a present of a pair of canvasbacks from this city for his Thanksgiving dinner, writes to his friend here concerning them as follows: "You certainly must have a very delicate palate not to notice the difference between a canvasback and a mallard. The roast goose of my boyhood days has lingered in my memory and I have often longed for something that would taste as good, but have failed to find it in turkey, tame ducks, prairie chickens, or anything with wings, till I got my teeth into a piece of canvasback. It lays over them all, and I only wish I lived where I could knock over a brace once in a while. We have a duck here which resembles a canvasback a little in plumage, but the shape and general get-up gives him away, and on the table he can't hold a candle to the canvasback."

FOR PERJURY.—In Justice Tuttle's court yesterday Frank Burkhart had an examination on a charge of perjury growing out of the trial of the suit of Gerdes & Bolefahr vs. George C. Sears. This is another edition of the Morrison-Duffy-Couch hotel fire business. Burkhart was the principal witness against Morrison in the arson case tried three times before Judge Smith, and was a witness in the civil suit of Gerdes & Bolefahr vs. George C. Sears. A portion of his testimony in these cases, particularly the Sears case, was that he assisted Tim Stapleton in taking three truck loads of furniture from the Couch hotel to be shipped to Kalama. It is alleged that according to the books of the O. R. & N. Co., not even one truck load was shipped, and it is also claimed Burkhart testified falsely in other respects.

TACIT PERMISSION TO ERECT POLES.—Near the close of council meeting last evening, Mr. Henry Rosener, vice-president of the Pacific Postal Cable Telegraph company, came into the chamber. Mayor Gates inquired if it was desired that the ordinance granting the company the privilege to erect poles and string wires in the city should be passed at once. Mr. Rosener said that he hoped to get the line connected this week and it would be quite an advantage to have the ordinance passed at once. As this was impracticable, Mr. Rosener received an intimation that he could go ahead with his work; that there was no likelihood of any objection being made, and if there should be a special meeting of the council would be called. This was deemed satisfactory and there will be no delay in connecting the line here.

SUIT FOR COMMISSION.—August 20 last suit was commenced in the state circuit court by John T. Little, a real estate agent of San Francisco, against James McNaught, E. P. Terry, Joseph F. McNaught and J. H. Mitchell, Jr., attorneys-at-law of Seattle, to recover $1000 commission for securing a loan of $10,000. The complaint states that on March 24, 1886, plaintiff entered into the service of the defendants aforesaid and devoted himself and eventually succeeded in obtaining the loan from the firm of Allen & Lewis, said loan being secured by a portion of defendants' property in Washington territory; that the commission of $1000 was demanded and payment refused. Yesterday the case was tried before Judge Shattuck, the right of a jury being waived. It has not yet been decided.

HE KNEW THE DIFFERENCE.—John Carroll, a young tramp, pleaded guilty in the police court yesterday to having stolen a pair of pantaloons from in front of M. Gumbert's clothing store, and was sent to the county jail for twelve days. To illustrate: If Carroll had stolen them from inside of the store, he could on conviction or on a plea of guilty have been sent to the penitentiary, but as the pantaloons were hanging outside by the door, the unlawful appropriation of them was only petit larceny. Nothing like a tramp having a great head and knowing the law. One dollar's worth inside of the doorway of a store is larceny in a store, and a penitentiary offence. Ten dollars' worth outside of the door, petit larceny and free board and lodging for twelve days, with a comfortable stove thrown in.

WINSTON COMING.—Mr. Geo. E. Lask, representing the management of the Alcazar theater, San Francisco, arrived here yesterday to arrange for the appearance of Jeannie Winston and the Pyke opera company. As the Thompson opera company is booked for the Casino, the inference is that Winston will go to the New Market, in which case Portland will have lots of opera. The Pyke company expect to open Christmas week and play two weeks only.

FRANKLIN LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Last night the Franklin Loan and Building association loaned $2400 at a premium of twenty-four months' interest in advance. The remainder of the money will be loaned upon certificates of stock. The eighth series, which was opened yesterday morning, was taken up before night.

BIG JUDGMENT PAID.—A decree was satisfied in Judge Stearns's court yesterday in the case of Lee Hoffman vs. J. B. Montgomery, E. W. Bingham and John DeCourcy. The suit was to recover a partnership interest in a railroad contract. Judge Stearns decided in favor of Hoffman and an appeal was taken to the supreme court. November 11 the supreme court decided that Hoffman recover $30,983 13, a little more than the amount allowed by Judge Stearns, the interest from the time the appeal was taken being added. The decree was satisfied yesterday by the payment of the money.

JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT.—Judgment by default against Charles Bureau and in favor of Wm. White for $150 and costs and $50 attorney's fees was rendered yesterday by Judge Stearns, and an order made that a mortgage on the north half of lot 2, block 57, Holladay's addition to East Portland, be foreclosed. The action was brought to recover on a promissory note executed April 20, 1886. Wm. Honeyman, Tatum & Bowen and John M. Leaveus were parties to the suit, but the court decided that their claims were subsequent to that of White's.

MUSIC BY A PORTLAND AUTHOR.—Oliver Ditson & Co. of Boston have just published six new songs by Mr. C. C. Fallenius. They are: "Love thee, Dearest, Love thee;" "Hope Comes Again;" "Wishes and Fishes;" "The Day of Love;" "At Last," and "An Afterthought." Those who have heard Mr. Fallenius's "At the Making of the Hay" will know what to expect from the new productions. They are full of melody and breathe the spirit of the genuine musician. Mr. Fallenius may well be proud of the compositions.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—A regular meeting of the board of police commissioners was held yesterday, President B. P. Cardwell presiding, and all the other members absent except Simon. The following bills were ordered paid: Pay roll police force $3395, R. H. Schwab & Bro. $8 50, Zan Bros. $2 50, G. B. Parrish $2 50, Corbett, Failing & Co. $2, H. Muller $99 09, Jackson & Co. $46 50, Good Samaritan hospital $86 50, McKercher & Thompson $11 57, secret service $39. Total, $3729 16. Adjourned.

DIED IN AFRICA.—News has just been received in this city of the death of Mrs. A. T. Royal Smith, which occurred September 10 in the mission fields of Africa, where she had but recently gone with her husband, Rev. Clark Smith, formerly a member of the Oregon conference, to labor under Bishop Taylor. Mrs. Smith is a daughter of Rev. T. F. Royal, and well known in this city, being at one time a teacher in the Portland academy.

SUIT FOR DIVORCE.—Wm. A. Campbell has commenced suit in the state circuit court against Mary Campbell for a divorce, on the ground of cruel treatment. They were married in St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, during the month of August, 1875. Plaintiff also complains that three years ago defendant deserted him and has ever since remained away.

TO SAIL EARLIER.—Owing to the tide and extreme low stage of water, it has been found necessary to change the sailing hour of the San Francisco steamer to 10 P. M., on the 4th inst. The steamship Columbia will sail at the above hour and date.

SALEM CITY POLITICS.

Different Factions of the Democratic Party Having a Monkey and Parrot Time.

The citizens of Salem are having a triangular fight over the election of their city officers for the ensuing term, and appearances indicate the presentation of a fourth ticket between now and Monday next, when the election takes place. The regular republican ticket is as follows: Mayor, W. W. Skinner; recorder, J. H. Strickler; marshal, J. H. Ross; treasurer, W. T. Bell; councilmen—first ward, W. H. Byars; second ward, J. J. Murphy; third ward, Freeman Folsom and C. H. Monroe; fourth ward, Jap Minto.

Regular democratic ticket—Mayor, W. M. Ramsey; recorder, Jonathan O'Donald; marshal, E. L. Bristow; treasurer, John Moir; councilmen—first ward, A. B. Muir; second ward, J. J. Shaw; third ward, W. F. Leonard and A. N. Bush; fourth ward, C. S. Woodworth.

Citizens' ticket—Mayor, W. M. Ramsey; recorder, J. O'Donald; marshal, O. A. Waller; treasurer, W. T. Bell; councilmen—first ward, W. H. Byars; second ward, J. J. Shaw; third ward, E. M. Waite and G. G. Van Wagner; fourth ward, E. Strong.

The democracy is not enjoying a season of peace and harmony by any means, and another faction of that branch of politics, led by Dr. Golden, W. J. Polly, Frank Gilbert, Andy Gilbert, George Gray, Will Gray, Chas. Gray, Gaines Fisher, Billie Westacott, John Albert, Cal Byrd, D. F. Wagner, and forty-seven others, claiming to be the simon pure bourbons last evening held primaries in their respective wards and elected a full set of delegates and will to-morrow evening hold their city convention at Gilbert Bros'. office with closed doors, and will probably place the fourth ticket in the field; the feeling being very bitter between them and the faction led by Pete D'Arcy, Robt. Thompson, Ed. McAfee, Ben Bell, E. L. Bristow et al., who are supposed to represent the Pennoyer element, while the other crowd represent the Cleveland faction. The scenes at the second ward primaries last evening were decidedly interesting to outsiders, there being much bitterness displayed between the opposing factions, which at one time promised to result in a general knock-down and drag out. Records were called into question and the disposition of the boodle at the last election commented on with a remarkable degree of frankness on either side. The Pennoyer crowd had come in about thirty strong to capture the primaries, but Golden, supported by five followers, took every trick, organization, delegates and all, and although outvoted he, as chairman, decided every question in their own favor, deciding that inasmuch as the other crowd had already held their primaries they had no business monkeying around their ballot-box. The brethren, in fact, had a regular monkey and parrot time, and the meeting being by Dr. Golden declared adjourned, the crowd moved en masse to the Fourth ward primaries at Fisher's stables, where both factions organized and elected delegates, the Pennoyer crowd re-electing those elected at their first primaries. The same programme was carried out in the First and Third wards. The republicans are pretty well harmonized and there is a strong probability of the election of the entire republican ticket.

THE STAGE.

NEW MARKET THEATER.—"Pygmalion and Galatea," that most charming of all of Gilbert's clever conceits, and one fairly alive with scintillating and witty dialogue, was produced by the Katie Putnam comedy company last evening, with the fair comedienne in the role of Galatea, the statue bride. It was a very pleasing and altogether satisfactory performance, and Miss Putnam made a most naive and winning Galatea. The story itself is one of the most beautiful and poetic in the whole range of mythological literature, and while Miss Putnam cannot equal Mary Anderson in the part, yet so well does she speak her lines and so arch and disingenuous is she in her youthful innocence that her audience is easily won. The cast was also exceedingly good, Fanny Mathias in the role of "Cynisca" being especially good. She read her lines in splendid style, and at the end of the second act was recalled with Miss Putnam. Mr. H. B. Emery as Pygmalion made a very happy impression. He was earnest and natural in all his action, and imparted to his part all the poetic fire which belonged to it. J. A. Devlin's Chrysos, the wealthy art patron, was a very humorous piece of acting, and pleased the audience immensely. Belle Gaffney as Myrene, Mary Putnam as Daphne, L. P. Hicks as Leucippe and the remainder of the cast were acceptable. The performance closed with a laughable farce entitled "Sketches in India," which brought forth roars of laughter and sent the audience home in high good humor. To-night, "Lena, the Madcap," in which Miss Putnam achieved such a brilliant success when she first appeared here three years ago.

NOTES FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY ELECTION.

Total vote for delegate, 1884	41,642
Total vote for delegate, 1886	47,029
Increase over year 1884	5,387
Republican vote for delegate, 1884	20,847
Republican vote for delegate, 1886	21,080
Republican gain over 1884	233
Democratic vote for delegate, 1884	20,955
Democratic vote for delegate, 1886	23,272
Democratic gain over 1884	2,277
Total vote for Newell	2,877
Estimated vote, 1886, for general officers (rep).	23,676
Estimated vote, 1886, for general officers (dem).	20,063
Estimated rep. maj. exclusive of Newell	3,615

Fine suits to order. Choicest patterns, largest stock, at KOHN'S Merchant Tailor Parlors, cor. Second and Morrison streets.

No. 45 Washington is the place for first quality of shoes and other goods in that line. Portland Boot and Shoe Store.

A MURDERED WOMAN'S PROPERTY.

Report of the Administrator of the Estate of Anna Le Coz Filed.

Chief of Police S. B. Parrish yesterday filed his report with the county court as administrator of the estate of Anna Le Coz, deceased, otherwise known as Emma Merlotin. The report was approved by Judge Catlin, who found the account to be in all things correct. The account shows that thus far from the sale of personal effects, rent of the Front street property, etc., $1110 50 has been received and $351 70 paid out, leaving a balance on hand of $758 80. The $351 70 disbursed was for the funeral expenses of the deceased, interest on a mortgage of $3500 on the Front street property, taxes, school, city and state, and a few other incidentals.

According to the report the property still on hand consists of $758 80 in money, the Front street property described as the undivided half of lot 4 block 1, and a large amount of clothing, several diamond rings, a necklace and various other articles of jewelry. The tax receipts, and in fact all the receipts, many of them dating months back, are all made out in the name of S. B. Parrish, administrator of the estate of Anna Le Coz, deceased. The inventory of articles sold, and those still on hand, is very complete, each, no matter how small, being separately mentioned. The report concludes by stating that creditors of the estate, if any, have been summoned to appear by an advertisement in the usual form in a daily newspaper, and that no claims have been filed against the estate.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Sig Sichel of Goldendale is in the city.

The Rev. D. and Mrs. Lindsley left yesterday morning overland for San Francisco.

Capt. Henry S. Turrill, assistant surgeon, has been assigned to duty as post surgeon at Fort Spokane.

Lieut. Wm. E. Birkhimer, Third artillery, is announced as acting judge advocate of the department of the Columbia.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Mitchell returned yesterday from Victoria whither they went for the benefit of Mr. Mitchell's health. He returns very much improved by the trip.

Mr. A. H. McKay, general agent freight department of the Rock Island for the Pacific Northwest, has been promoted to general agent for the Pacific coast, with a large increase of territory, including California, Montana and Idaho.

The Fountain of Vitality.

The source of physical energy and mental activity, is the blood. Let this become vitiated with bile, or thin and watery in consequence of indigestion and non-assimilation of the food, and an interruption of the functions of the body, and a loss of stamina, flesh and appetite ensues. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a tonic specially adapted to restore all three, because it assists digestion and assimilation, and removes bile and other impurities from the circulation. Protected and strengthened with this admirable defensive invigorant, the system defies influences inimical to health, to which, if unregulated and feeble, it would undoubtedly succumb. Constipation, often an obstinate and chronic ailment, is entirely removed by it, the liver, kidneys and bladder roused from inaction, and a tendency to rheumatism effectually counteracted. It also eradicates malarial disease.

L. C. HENRICHSEN, SUCCESSOR TO HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG, 149 First St., Portland, Or. IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

FELDENHEIMER, [illegible] Corner First and Morrison.

Diamonds! Diamonds! Diamonds! Having received direct from the Kimberly diamond fields, Africa, a large lot of loose diamonds, I am now having them made into rings, pins, ear-rings, etc. They are now on exhibition in UNCLE MEYER'S WINDOW, 163 First st.

F. S. CHADBOURNE & CO. FURNITURE. Corner First and Yamhill. CHAMBER SUITES PARLOR SUITES LIBRARY SUITES DINING SUITES BOOK CASES, WRITING DESKS, TABLES, CHAIRS, LOUNGES, ETC., In Walnut, Cherry, Oak and Ash. ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERY GOODS A SPECIALTY. Largest and Finest Assortment in the Northwest!

T. J. COLBERT, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CARPETS OIL CLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, RUGS, MATS, etc., etc. Special Attention given to Country Orders. First and Yamhill sts.........Portland, Or.

SPECIAL! We have opened a line of BLACK —AND— COLORED SILKS At $1.50, OF SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE. John Cran & Co.

NO PAIN—NO BAD EFFECTS. Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Sets of teeth $10 to $12. Filling at eastern prices. All work warranted. PERKINS BROS., graduates Phila. Dental College. Room 4 Dalton Block.

Towne & Moore, The Photographers. First and Morrison.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c. For sale by all druggists.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye & Ear, 144 First st.

Silk Plushes at MEIER & FRANK'S

Silk Plushes! For Fancy Work. A large line of new tints, in plain or marble-ize finish, 18, 20, 22, 25 in. widths. Ecru, Cream, Tillene, Cape du Lait, Mandarin Yellow, Canary, Pumpkin, Light Blues, Electric Blue, Sapphire, Peacock, Mahogany, Brown, Dore, Olive Dore, Gold Mordore, Tobacco Seal, Marine, Royal Blue, Royal Purple, Pinks, Lilac, Poppy Red, Coquelicot Red, Cardinals, Ox Blood, Ruby, Maroon, Garnet, Magenta, Black, etc. See the qualities we sell for $1 20 and $1 60 per yard. We cannot to-day duplicate for these figures from the manufacturer.

Colored Satins! The largest line of shades this side of New York to select from. Prices 30c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c. High colors in each grade. 24-inch All Silk and all shades Colored Silk Surahs at 80c. All Silk Satin Merveilleux in plain or brocades, new tints for evening wear or fancy work. In addition, we are quoting special reduced prices for the holiday trade in Black Silks, Rhadames, Jersey Silks, Ottomans, Rhadzimers, Merveilleux. Our special lines still on sale at $1 per yard. All silk. Do not purchase before looking at our large stock and comparing prices.

Dress Goods! New Evening Tints in Cashmeres, Crepes and Albatross in French fabrics, all wool. Light tints 38-inch all-wool Albatross at 50c. Light tints 38-inch all-wool fine grade Cashmere at 60c per yard. For Street Wear—Special. 36-inch heavy all-wool Diag. Croise, all shades and black, 45c per yard. 44-inch heavy all-wool Chain-wove Diagonal Cloths at 75c per yard. Special lines now weaves in Black Goods just received. Our Assortment in Every Department the Largest to Select From. Our Prices Decidedly the Lowest. Meier & Frank, 185, 187 FIRST, THROUGH TO 184, 186 SECOND. Between Yamhill and Taylor Streets.

Our Great Reductions in prices of Cloaks before removal to our New Building adjoining, is worth the attention of all who intend purchasing. Positive [illegible]

100 dozen Ladies' Merino Vests, 29c each. B. quality, German Knitting Worsted, 25c hank. Spanish Knitting Yarn, 15c pr h'k. Saxony Yarn, 12½c hank. Farmers' Knitting Yarn, 85c per lb. IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE........ LEADING FANCY GOODS STORE, 55, 57 WASHINGTON ST. COR. THIRD. L. J. HARTMAN & CO.

B. & P. The Men's Furnishers. New Neckwear, FANCY SILK INITIAL HDKFS. SATIN SUSPENDERS, Plain and Embroidered. Smoking Jackets, ETC., ETC. BUFFUM & PENDLETON, 153 FIRST ST.

J. B. CONGLE, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SADDLES, HARNESS Leather and Saddlery Hardware. 108 and 110 Front St. ....Portland, Or.

DR. NEWCASTLE, DENTIST, EAST. [illegible]

KOHN THE OUTFITTER AND HATTER, COR. 2ND & MORRISON STS.

Common Sense. As it is the custom generally to reduce stock about the end of the year, we want to inform the readers of this notice that our closing sale for this season will outdo any of our former sales. We are not going to fool away time with extended notices and a lot of braggadocio of what we are going to do, but WE WILL DO THIS: We are largely overstocked with Heavy Winter Clothing, and our season is going to be a short one, from the looks of things; but no matter how short the winter, you must have Winter Clothes. So We Begin To-day, DECEMBER 2d, OUR GREAT Clearing-Out SALE. OUR PRICES ARE THESE: We have Reduced Every Article just TWENTY PER CENT., and you all know about what that means. WE WON'T LIE To sell goods to any one, and people who want clothes had better call on us. We won't growl if you don't buy, and we assure you that we will take pleasure in showing our goods, whether you buy or not. Holiday Goods Are all in and more coming right along, consisting of Elegant Neckwear, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Underwear, etc. In Smoking Jackets —AND— Dressing Gowns We have a large line, and we will make them to order at same price as those in stock; that is, we have a full line of samples to select from, and can make you any size without extra charge at lowest Custom Prices, and in Elegant New Designs. Merchant Tailor DEPARTMENT. We have a large stock of Cloths on hand, both Imported and Domestic. We won't answer the stale question, have you a Good Cutter! We will say this: We aint here to spoil cloths and ruin our business by misfits, for we guarantee a Perfect Fit to all, and that's more than you can get elsewhere in Portland. In conclusion, we invite you all to our Great Sale. Make no mistake in the store. KOHN THE OUTFITTER AND HATTER, COR. 2ND & MORRISON STS.

S. W. cor. Third and Morrison. [illegible] FOR THE HOLIDAYS. REMARKABLE INDUCEMENTS. To our Customers and the Public Generally: Having made extraordinarily large purchases of Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, Linen and Cloth Hand kerchiefs we shall place on sale Monday, Nov. 29th, an Large Assortment at extremely low prices. Merino and Wool Underwear. Just received another large invoice of Merino and Wool Underwear which owing to our stock being so large we have therefore made an IMMENSE REDUCTION on the following: 60 dz. Ladies' Merino Vests at 35 cts. 75 doz. Ladies' Merino Vests at 50 cts. 50 doz. Ladies' Scarlet Wool Vests and Drawers at ....$1.35 each. [illegible] N. B. Full and complete lines Children's Scarlet Wool and Merino Vests, Drawers and Pantalets.

Special Notice Commencing Wednesday, Dec. 1st, 1886, [illegible]

A. B. STEINBACH & CO., THE CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS, Corner First and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or. Invite your attention to some Genuine Bargains. Mr. M. D. Weidenfeld, who is in ill health, finds himself unable to stand being confined in the store, and owing to this cause is obliged to withdraw from our firm. This determination on his part induces us to offer our Mammoth Stock of Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods At Bedrock Prices! The public are aware how our former sales were conducted, and that our goods were sold just as they were stated. We have gone through every department and Marked Down Our Entire Stock! The price being marked with Red Ink on every article. Commencing Wednesday, Dec. 1st, we offer you an opportunity to Clothe yourself, which you will always regret if you neglect to take advantage of it. Our goods were bought cheap, in fact at lower prices than ever before, and when we tell you that Every Article in our Large Stock will be sold at a Sweeping Discount, we offer you inducements which we are satisfied will be appreciated by the general public. KOHN THE OUTFITTER AND HATTER, COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS. A pair of Handsome Embroidered Suspenders given to every Suit purchaser.

Portland Cement! J. B. White & Bro's brand, just arrived per "Parthia" from London. MEYER, WILSON & CO., PORTLAND.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

SNOHOMISH COUNTY.

Snohomish county commissioners have donated $800 to improve county roads, as an inducement to bring postal telegraph to Snohomish City, and citizens will contribute $750

ADAMS COUNTY.

The *Record* proposes the name of Philip Ritz for mayor of Ritzville

Adams county is out of debt, has $1500 cash in the treasury and the taxes for the present year have not yet come in

ASOTIN COUNTY.

The total assessed valuation of the property of Asotin county is over $500,000.

Sentinel Several camps of Chinamen have located below town for the winter, where they will engage in placer mining until next spring

PACIFIC COUNTY

Wild geese and ducks are plentiful in town of late. By actual count there have been 753 [illegible] ducks shot on the bay so far this season The Oysterville *Journal* editor did the counting

Pacific *Journal* The Bay Center cannery will pack in the neighborhood of 12,000 cases of salmon this fall The quality is all good and the pack will go on the market in prime order

YAKIMA COUNTY

The new flour mill, which has been provided with the Minneapolis roller system and which has a capacity of fifty barrels per day, has begun operations.

Yakima county cast 1028 votes for delegate in the last election, a decrease of 2[illegible] votes since 1884. This is owing to the fact that at the election in 1884 many laborers on the railroad voted who did not remain residents of the county.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Oliver Malone, of Willow creek, became violently insane last week and was taken to the Steilacoom asylum

The new courthouse at Dayton is very nearly completed. It is a handsome brick structure and its cost is $38,000

Dayton *Chronicle* The tube has been removed from the throat of little Roy Fouts who came near dying from diphtheria, and he is about well Tracheotomy saved his life

LEWIS COUNTY

A. Donahue, of Chehalis, was kicked by a horse last Saturday and severely hurt.

From the vote the Chehalis *Nugget* reasonably figures out for Lewis county a population of 6500.

Mrs. Palmer, daughter of Joseph Hendy of Centralia, died at her father's residence in Centralia a few days ago Mrs Palmer's husband was crushed to death by the power of a threshing machine a short time since and his young wife never recovered from the shock she thus received

KITTITAS COUNTY

Ellensburg people are discussing the project of establishing a public library

Ellensburg *New Era* Geo W Goodwin will contest the seat of T J V Clark on joint representative C B Graves is his attorney

At Ellensburg on the 11th inst., Geo King, while riding on horseback, collided with Wm Kernan's team King was thrown under the feet of Kernan's horses and had his hands broken and crushed by the frightened animals, which were prevented from doing further damage by being held in check by their driver

GARFIELD COUNTY

Sheriff Wilson has been appointed chief clerk of the Yakima Indian agency by Commissioner Adkins, with orders to report immediately

Times Green & Harris, pork shippers of Pomeroy, have shipped seven car loads of hogs to California and Eastern markets during the past few weeks They are paying $2 75

Michael Kassel of Pomeroy, who has been a sufferer from dropsy for nearly three years, died last Wednesday An operation was performed upon him as a possible means of relief but he did not recover from it He was born in Luxemburg, Germany, and was 74 years of age

Dr. G. B. Kuykendall, while going to attend a patient twelve miles from Pomeroy, was the victim of a runaway accident and broke his right leg The doctor set his own leg but will not be able to get around in some time

WALLA WALLA

Union Eli Pettyjohn has already been found guilty on two charges of horse stealing One charge yet remains to be tried

R. E. Maxwell, Sr, and R. E. Maxwell, Jr, have established a broom factory on the latter's ranch, twelve miles northeast of Waitsburg

The military authorities will not undertake to get from civil custody one Christian Beck, alias Charles Bruno, the escaped military prisoner now in jail at Dayton awaiting trial for horse stealing

Charles Henry has resigned his place of clerk for U S Marshal Hamilton, at Seattle Frank W. Goodhue, deputy clerk of court here under Messrs. Ayres and Morton, has been appointed to the vacancy

T J Spencer has gone East, and the *Union* declares that he was married to the wife whom he leaves behind in Walla Walla, without the formality of a divorce from a certain [illegible] The latter has now discovered his whereabouts, and the flight is said to be to escape prosecution for bigamy

Walla Walla *Union* An operator named Donahue, stationed at The Willows, was killed Sunday evening The train men were engaged in dividing up a freight train, and Donahue rushed out of his office alongside the track as a portion of the train was passing He was run over by eight cars, cutting off both his legs and severely wounding him on the head and lower part of the abdomen

THURSTON COUNTY

Tide and weather conspired to cause a postponement of the dredging operations by the steamer Umatilla in Olympia harbor last week A more auspicious time will be awaited before resuming work

Olympia *New Transcript*, Nov [illegible] George Smith, compositor in this office, one day this week felt a sharp substance in his arm He went to Dr Riley, who extracted a piece of needle about one and a half inches long It is needless to say that George is glad he is no longer a pincushion

John L. Hayden, of Olympia, who is now in his second year at the military academy at West Point, says the Olympia *New Transcript*, has just been promoted to full cadet sergeant, which is as high rank as a second class man can attain He is also No [illegible] in rank in his class This is an exceedingly creditable showing for our Washington territory representative

The government surveying schooner Yukon, which has been operating at Port Susan and Saratoga Passage between Camano and Whidby island, during the past season, has gone into winter quarters at Butler's Cove, by the side of the schooner Ernest, a few miles below Olympia. Capt Gilbert, who with the steam launch Tarry Not and a barge has been operating in the vicinity of Fidalgo island, has gone into winter quarters at Olympia

CHEHALIS COUNTY

The Weatherwax mill at Aberdeen is turning out from 70,000 to 75,000 feet of lumber a day Two ships are on their way to load at this mill

W. H Carter left at the *Vidette* office last week a can of ripe strawberries, freshly picked from vines in his garden The berries were large, ripe and pleasantly flavored

James McVarish, the unfortunate man who met his death by drowning a few weeks since, has five brothers living at the place of their birth at Marell, Prince Edward island

An attempt was made to assassinate John Linn of Neenah A bullet was fired through the side of the house passing within [illegible] inches of his head The villain made his escape in the darkness

Capt J M Weatherwax suffered from a dangerous attack of paralysis of the heart Sunday last For some time his life was despaired of, but by close attention and skill the vital spark was retained

J E Calder, real estate agent of Montesano has letters of inquiry from families and parties in Kansas, also from an agent in Dakota who is looking for a location for [illegible] families of Hollanders

Montesano *Vidette* Another important event indicative of the importance of Gray's Harbor, occurred last Saturday in the arrival of the full rigged bark Will Chase This is the first deep water vessel that has ever floated in our waters but is only a forerunner of more to follow The Case is a double-decker, and capable of carrying a large load.

WHATCOM COUNTY

M. Bartlett, recently of Dakota, has the plant for a sawmill of the capacity of 10,000 feet a day at Lake Whatcom, and will put up the mill at once.

Whatcom county, says the *Reveille*, offers heavy inducements for smugglers At present there is not a customs officer within fifty miles of the British boundary on the American side.

A new stage line has been put in operation, running from Westminster to Lynden, thence to Nooksack, and back to Westminster via Sumas. Besides carrying passengers, the stage carries butter, eggs and produce to British Columbia markets.

On the morning of the 26th the steamer Phantom, carrying passengers and mail between Port Townsend and Whatcom, struck Lopez rocks and hung fast until the tide went out, when she turned over, filled with water and partially sank Her engineer and part of the crew arrived in Seattle and brought the news. Capt Brittain, her owner, at once left for the scene of the wreck It is not known whether she can be raised The Phantom is a small propeller valued at $6000, and was recently rebuilt and refitted at Seattle by the Moren Bros

Whatcom *Reveille* Messrs. Pettibone, Ogle & Co are building a shingle mill on the beach at the foot of G street, which will have a capacity of 25,000 per day It will be ready for operation about January 1 and the shingles manufactured will be shipped East. Messrs Stenger also have placed in the Colony mill a water power flour and feed grinder This is the third grist mill in the county, the other two being north of the Nooksack, on the Sumas, owned by Messrs Kale Stearns & [illegible] and Peter Gillies

TACOMA

Harley Ross, a brakeman on the Northern Pacific railroad fell from the top of a car near Tenino Tuesday, injuring his back and arm He received some other slight bruises, but none of a serious nature

Ledger The underwriters have concluded to raise the Barnard Castle, which is still lying flat on her bottom undisturbed by the recent gale The insurance on the vessel is $40,000, and on cargo $4100 Wreckers will be brought from San Francisco for the purpose

Friday evening a deputation of civil engineers from the Cascade division presented to V G Bogue newly appointed chief engineer of the Union Pacific, a $[illegible] Boeringer gold repeater Mr Bogue has gone to New York, whence he will proceed to Omaha to take his office

The candidates for appointment to the postmastership of Tacoma seem to be numerous In this connection several names have been mentioned, some of which are strengthened by petitions J C Weathered S C Slaughter A H Lowe, J G Shelton, H C Patrick Lewis Byrd and D B Hannah J [illegible] Sampson the present incumbent expects to continue the end of his term, May, 1888

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Vancouver *News* is authority for the statement that fifty citizens of that place are confirmed opium smokers

At Vancouver a Chinaman was fined $25 and costs for selling 25 cents' worth of opium without a license Failure to pay results in three months imprisonment at hard labor

Austin Brice, of New Westminster, left that city last week with a considerable sum of money and is supposed to have followed a woman of whom he became enamored, to Seattle He has not been heard from since

The two hotels being built by the C P R at Field, at the foot of Mount Stephen and the other at the Big Glacier are about finished They are extensive edifices, calculated to accommodate a large number of guests

A Chinese railway agent was here recently engaging locomotive engineers to go to China, says the Vancouver *News* He offered $10 a day, but even with that inducement he failed to find any who were willing to cast their lot in the celestial empire

Victoria *Colonist*, Nov [illegible] A colored man named Sharp was arrested last evening at 8 o'clock while in the act of smuggling a quantity of goods from the steamer North Pacific, lying at Turner, Beeton & Co's wharf He was locked up and will appear in the police court

On the 20th inst an Indian came into Hope with the startling intelligence that a Chinaman had hung himself On investigation it was found that a Chinese laborer named Chung was hanging dead from a tree, his queue doing service as a rope The jury's verdict was in accordance with the facts

Deputy Sheriff T J Armstrong and his assistants, acting under an order given by Judge Crease, recently took possession of seven acres of land on English bay occupied by Samuel Greer The occupier, his wife and children, were removed from the land, which was put into the possession of four men representing the railway company

IDAHO

The [illegible] No 1 mine in Wood River has been sold to Salt Lake parties for $4[illegible],000

Coeur d'Alene *Sun* Eastern capitalists recently offered $1,500,000 for the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines, in the Coeur d'Alene, but the offer was refused

The Boise City *Statesman* says the next legislature will be composed as follows Council 5 republicans 3 democrats and 2 independents house 14 republicans and 10 democrats

The Salmon City *Recorder* mentions a shooting scrape that took place in Bonanza, a mining town in Custer county, two weeks ago, in which a man by the name of McKee was dangerously wounded Cale Lewis, not a participant in the melee, was shot in the back by a stray bullet

Some of the men employed on Danskin's ditch saw a dead body floating down stream several days ago, says the Blackfoot *Register*, supposed to be that of Ward, who was drowned about a month ago with the boy Fox They had no means at hand to recover the body and it passed down the Snake river

Grangeville *Free Press* Jim Aikins had his diseased eye taken out in Lewiston last Thursday in order to save the sight of the other The operation was performed by Drs Morris and Sterling, and Jim was resting easily at last accounts The eye was injured by a bullet spent entering it some time ago

Thomas Phillips, a ranchman living four miles distant from Battle creek started for home on the 11th inst, but his team ran away and went over a fifty foot bluff Phillips broke both of his legs in the fall and he lay there helpless all night When found the following morning Phillips was so exhausted that it is doubtful now if he recovers

MINING NOTES

Mr J McLean from Big Bend, reports to the Victoria *Colonist* that there is much activity on the various creeks that empty into the Big Bend of the Columbia One company has taken out $[illegible] in gold from bar and bench diggings Other companies are preparing to wingdam, having obtained good prospects Near Golden City the Otter Tail silver mine has been bonded by English parties, and fifteen tons of rock have been sent to London for working test

Ellensburg, W T, *New Era* Articles of incorporation of the Ellensburg milling and smelting company have been filed in the office of the county auditor, with a capital stock of $[illegible] The amount of capital stock which has been actually subscribed is $25,000 The purpose for which the company is formed is for laying out a mineral lode known as the Goodnow lode, putting in machinery, erecting buildings for crushing and smelting ores digging ditches, etc This district is situated forty miles west of Ellensburg, on the east side of the Cascade range, and ten miles south of the Northern Pacific railroad on the waters of the Natchess, in the Goodnow and Thorp mining district The return assays of the croppings from this lode shows $[illegible] in gold and $1[illegible] in silver, making a total of $[illegible] per ton The cropping is about forty feet wide and has been traced for five miles Twelve claims have been taken and recorded

NEWSPAPER TALK

The Canyon City *News* has been enlarged and is now printed on a power press

The Yakima *Signal* denies the rumor that its plant is to be removed to Spokane Falls

The first issue of the Sunday edition of the Seattle *P I* is at hand It is just double the ordinary size of the daily and makes a good showing

The *New Era* published at Ellensburg Kittitas county, will hereafter be conducted solely by [illegible] Sterling who has purchased all the remaining interest of J T Harsell, the founder of the paper

The [illegible] under the management of Mr Leigh Hunt the new owner recently from Iowa, is showing marked improvement This is especially noticeable in the new departure in the Sunday issue, which appears as an eight page paper, full of interesting reading matter, its chief feature being a department [illegible] chronicling the doings of society

Blaine's Snub of Edmunds

New York World Dem

[illegible] this clearly indicate a settled purpose on the part of the man from Maine to have nothing to do with the men who failed him in 1884 It is quite of a piece with his eager scoring of a [illegible] against civil service reform in his Pennsylvania speech, and in perfect harmony with the persistent abuse of the mugwumps in the Blaine [illegible] But if Mr Blaine intends to be the republican candidate in 1888 naturally he wants all the votes he can get Does he not count that he can gain more from the democrats than he will lose from the mugwumps by pursuing the course he seems to have adopted This is a question that concerns the democratic leaders They cannot afford to lose permanently the voters who stepped aside in 1884 and again in the recent mayoralty election The symbolism of the snub thus holds lessons of political wisdom for both parties. Is the republican party to become a Blaine party merely And is the democratic party preparing to meet the just demands of labor"

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure WOODARD, CLARKE & CO, Agents

Keep your children healthy and good natured by giving them Ghirardelli's Nickel Chocolate. 13

SEIZURE ON WATER.

U S District Court for the District of Oregon

Tuesday November 30, 1886

The Steamship Idaho No 1[illegible]—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company Claimant

IN CONSTRUING A PENAL STATUTE. It is not necessary in an information on a seizure on land or water and particularly the latter to allege therein that the act or omission of which the seizure is made was done or omitted contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided but it is sufficient that such act or omission is described in the words of the statute under which the proceeding takes place

PENALTY PRESCRIBED BY § 4[illegible] OF THE R S The penalty prescribed by [illegible] of the R S for a failure to comply with any of the provisions of Title [illegible] of the R S in navigating a steam vessel is incurred by any such failure although some other penalty may be prescribed by the section or provision thus violated and therefore this section is to be read in this case as if the penalty therein was specifically prescribed for the violation of the first clause of § 4465 of the R S limiting the number of passengers to be carried on such vessel

NAVIGATION OF STEAM VESSEL The navigation of a steam vessel within the purview of [illegible] of the R S includes everything required and provided therefor and therein in Title [illegible] of the R S such as equipment management [illegible] water and stowage of cargo and the number and treatment of passengers thereon

JURISDICTION IN CASE OF SEIZURE It is the act of seizure or the place of seizure and not that of the commission of the act on account of which the seizure is made that determines the jurisdiction and the [illegible] § 4499 of the R S may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense does not change this rule—the court in whose district the seizure is [illegible] accordingly thereby [illegible] of the matter or cause of suit

DEADY, J

On July [illegible], 1886, Mr Lewis L McArthur the district attorney for the district of Oregon filed a libel of information in this court against the steamship Idaho, in a cause of seizure under [illegible] of the revised statutes, for the recovery of the penalty provided therein, in which it is alleged

I That on July [illegible] 1886, the collector for the district of Portland and Willamette did seize said vessel at Portland in this district

II, That on April 16, 1886, at the port of San Francisco, in California, the Idaho did take on board and carry and convey therefrom to the ports of Victoria, in British Columbia, and Townsend, Washington territory, a greater number of passengers than she was permitted by law to carry

III That the number of passengers stated in the vessel's certificate of inspection, and which she was entitled by law to carry, was 200 whereas she took on board and carried on said voyage 215 passengers

IV That by reason of the premises and the force and effect of the statute in such cases made and provided said vessel is subject to a penalty of $[illegible]00

On the same day the vessel was arrested on a warrant issued on the libel of information and delivered by the marshal to the agent of the owners the Pacific Coast Steamship company, on a stipulation in the sum of $1000 to abide by and perform the decree in the case

On August 5, the claimant filed exceptions to the libel for "informality and insufficiency" as follows

I The court has no jurisdiction to enforce the penalty or grant the relief

II The libel does not allege any cause of seizure provided in said § 4499

III The libel does not state facts sufficient to justify the seizure of the vessel nor any proceeding in this court against her

Section 4499 of the revised statutes reads as follows "If any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, be navigated without complying with the terms of this title the owner shall be liable to the United States in a penalty of $500 for each offence, one half to the use of the informer, for which sum the vessel so navigated shall be liable, and may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offence"

Title 52 of the revised statutes includes the sections thereof from 4[illegible] to 4[illegible], both inclusive

[illegible] provides "It shall not be lawful to take on board of any steamer a greater number of passengers than is stated in the certificate of inspection and makes the master or owner liable for a penalty of $10 for each passenger in excess of the lawful number and the amount of the passage money to any person who may sue for the same

The judicial power of the United States extends "to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction" [illegible] and cases of seizure on the high seas or the navigable waters of the United States for the violation of any law thereof are cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction The Vengeance, [illegible] Dall [illegible]; The Samuel, 1 Wheat [illegible]

By virtue of subdivision [illegible] of section [illegible] of the revised statutes the district courts of the United States are given jurisdiction "of all suits for penalties or forfeitures incurred under any law of the United States" and "of all civil cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction" This is a civil cause of such jurisdiction The act or offense by which the penalty was incurred and the lien given therefor on the vessel was performed on the water The Vengeance, Dall [illegible]

Of course it is understood that the jurisdiction of the court cannot be invoked or exercised in a particular case unless the defendant, if the proceeding is *in personam* is found within the territorial limits of its authority, or unless the *res*, if the proceeding be *in rem*, is found within the same

On the argument counsel for the exceptions contended that the libel was insufficient because the illegal act charged therein is not alleged to have been done "contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided" citing In re Hinman 1 Deady 58[illegible]

But that was an action at law brought by an informer against the collector to recover a penalty incurred under a statute and given to any one who might sue therefor The technical rule, that in an action at law on an action of debt for a penalty, given by statute, the act or omission on account of which the penalty is given must be charged to have been committed or omitted *contra formam statuti*, has always obtained in the United States courts But in a libel of information in admiralty for a forfeiture or penalty or even in a proceeding in rem by information on a seizure on land this strictness has never been required Hunt v [illegible]; Sears v [illegible]; The Samuel 1 Wheat, 11; The Merino 9 Wheat 401

In The Samuel (supra) Chief Justice Marshall said "The court is not of the opinion that all those technical niceties which the astuteness of ancient judges and lawyers has introduced into criminal proceedings at common law and which time and long usage have sanctioned, are to be ingrafted into proceedings in the courts of admiralty. These niceties are not already established, and the principles of justice do not require their establishment. It is deemed sufficient that the offense be described in the words of the law and be so described that if the allegation be true the case must be within the statute

In the case under consideration the section of the revised statutes [illegible] under which the seizure was made is named and the act for the commission of which the penalty in question is given is described, so that, if the allegation is true there was a violation of that part of title [illegible] denominated § 44[illegible], which declares—"It shall not be lawful to take on board of any steamer a greater number of passengers than is stated in the certificate of inspection

It is also contended that the libel does not bring the case within the provisions of [illegible]

The argument in support of this proposition is that while the section declares that the owner of the vessel shall be liable for a penalty for any failure to comply with title [illegible] in the navigation thereof, yet each section of said title provides a special penalty for its violation "and this section is not intended and does not add to the penalties elsewhere provided for" And this is apparent from the fact that [illegible] provides a penalty for the violation of any provision not specially provided for

But it will not do to assume, as this argument does that [illegible] has no operation whatever as a part of title [illegible] and is a mere superfluity In the first place the penalty provided in [illegible] for its violation is given against the master or owner who is made personally liable to any one who will sue therefor. It is true that [illegible] makes this penalty also a lien on the vessel This, however, does not authorize her seizure by the government, but the person suing for the penalty may proceed *in rem* and arrest the vessel as in a case of a material man or one who might do for wages or materials furnished

The penalty given by [illegible] for a violation of any provision of the title differs from any other penalty therein, except that given by [illegible] in that it is given exclusively to the government and the vessel is made liable to seizure on account of the same It was competent for congress, however, to provide for alternative or cumulative penalties for the violation of any provision of this title and therefore it is no objection to a claim for the penalty given by § 4499 for carrying too many passengers that the section making the carrying unlawful also provides a penalty therefor

This [illegible] is compiled from § 1 of the "steamboat act" of February 28, 1871, (16 stat. 440) The first clause of the section prohibits the issue of any license, register or enrollment to any steam vessel until all the provisions of the act have been complied with. Then follows the clause now § 4499 of the revised statutes—giving the penalty for navigating any such vessel without complying with the terms of the act This indicates that the penalty thus prescribed in the first section of the act was not merely intended to meet cases of violation otherwise unprovided for, but the contrary And although this provision has been transferred by the compilers to the end of the title on the subject of steamboats nothing is to be inferred from that fact, as is declared in § 5600 of the revision

There is really no reason to conclude that the various sections of this title, giving special penalties for particular violations thereof, were intended to exclude the operation of § 4499, imposing a particular penalty for any violation of the same And so, for the purposes of this case, [illegible] must be read as if the first clause of [illegible] was a part of it.

It is also contended in this connection that the term "navigated," as used in § 4499, is confined to the equipment furnishing and managing of the vessel and does not include the matter of carrying a greater or less number of passengers therein

This may be a plausible proposition, but in my judgment it is not supported by the statute or the reason of it This title [illegible] of the Revised Statutes is devoted to the regulation of steam vessels, principally with a view to the safety and comfort of the passengers thereon Concerning both these particulars, the number of passengers a vessel carries, compared with her capacity to take care of them, is a material circumstance And it would be strange if [illegible] should apply to a failure to keep a watchman (see [illegible] R S) in the cabin at night to give the alarm to the passengers in case of an accident, and not apply to the overloading of the same vessel with passengers contrary to [illegible]. The navigation of a vessel within the purview of this section includes not only equipment everything required and provided therefor and therein in this title, such as equipment management the character and stowage of cargo and the number and treatment of passengers thereon

And lastly it is contended that the court has no jurisdiction [illegible] is claimed, it [illegible] the offense

This is not a criminal proceeding and the word "offense" is simply used here to signify in a case was the act of taking on board a greater number of passengers than that mentioned in the vessel's certificate This itself is not a crime, nor does the statute make it such To secure obedience to the statute limiting the number of passengers that may be taken on board, a penalty is imposed on the owner for its violation, although he may in fact have been ignorant thereof Such penalty is recoverable by a civil action transitory in its nature, that may be maintained in any district court within whose jurisdiction the owner may be found In addition, the statute in this case gives a lien on the offending vessel for the penalty, and so far it becomes a case of admiralty jurisdiction, that may be maintained in any district court where said vessel may be found and arrested Not only this, but the statute authorizes the seizure of the vessel in the first instance, by the proper officer of the government, and that wherever it may be found for of course she cannot be seized elsewhere

It is not to be lightly supposed that the general rule and test of jurisdiction of the district courts in cases of penalties and seizures as prescribed by [illegible] of the Revised Statutes, was intended to be changed and a peculiar and impracticable test of jurisdiction substituted by [illegible] for the recovery of the penalty thereby imposed The words—"and may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense" must be construed so as to harmonize with the general rule on the subject of jurisdiction in such cases The first thing mentioned is the seizure of the vessel This is a substantive, separate act in which the jurisdiction of the court depends Thenceforth the district court for the district within which the seizure is made has exclusive cognizance of the cause. As was said in The Octavia (1 Cal, 18[illegible]) the place of seizure and not the place of committing the offense, gives the jurisdiction Therefore the court of the district where the seizure is made has, for that very reason, jurisdiction of the offense so to speak, and no other court has The Ann, [illegible] Cr [illegible] And if the vessel is taken into any other district by the seizing officer, the court will remit it to the proper district The Abby, 1 Mas [illegible]. It matters not whether the act on account of which the penalty is given constitutes a crime or not. This is not a criminal proceeding against the party committing it, that must be prosecuted in the district where it was committed Sixth amendment On the contrary it is a civil suit to enforce a penalty against the offending vessel, and the court of the judicial district in which the vessel was seized [illegible] jurisdiction of the offense or matter out of which the penalty arose Indeed, the word "offense" as used in this connection has no precise technical signification and is used generally and loosely in the sense of the matter or transaction which constitutes the subject or cause of the suit

The [illegible] to enforce the penalty against the vessel arises from the seizure and does not exist without it And it attaches or belongs to the court within whose district it was made, without reference to the place where the act for which the penalty is given was done or omitted

But it appears there is another answer to this exception to the jurisdiction. It comes too late. The claimant has filed a claim of ownership in this court and obtained the delivery of the vessel thereon By this act it admits the jurisdiction of this court If it intended to contest the jurisdiction it should have done so before it obtained the delivery of the property The Abby, 1 Mas, 363

The exceptions are disallowed

Mr Lewis L McArthur, for the [illegible]

M[illegible] for the claimant

AGENT COFFEY AGAIN.

A Second Letter from Mr Manly on the Subject—Question of Fact as to Coffey's Action

PORTLAND, Dec 1, 1886.

To the Editor of The Oregonian

In this morning's issue of your paper in your notice of the reply of the undersigned in yesterday's paper to the article in the SUNDAY, it is stated that "Agent Coffey's relations with church and state at the Umatilla reservation" were not met and but remotely touched That is true. It was not the intention in Monday's reply to consider the Coffey case, but to meet the general statement that one could not at once be a good Catholic and a good citizen In the consideration of the Coffey case we are at once launched in the domain of fact THE OREGONIAN states in this day's issue in a general way that "the facts appear to be that Mr Coffey found himself under the necessity of disregarding the instructions and duty as an officer of the United States or of disobeying the authority of the priesthood [illegible]" This appears to be the facts upon the statements of Coffey and his friends But these statements are denied and declared to be untrue by the sisters and the fathers as [illegible] asserted that nothing was required of Agent Coffey inconsistent with his duty and that his conduct towards the sisters and the clergy which led to the difficulty at the agency, was in excess of his authority. Here is an issue of fact which can be decided only upon weighing the testimony of both parties [illegible] given Coffey's [illegible] statement [illegible] long at less against the Catholic church [illegible] Why was it [illegible] round to interview Archbishop Gross [illegible] on the other side That is usually the course of fair minded journals [illegible]

It is not intended here to go into all the details of this case as that would be as impossible as it would be unsatisfactory It will not be disputed that Indian agents had a quasi official relationship to the church [illegible] of the different religious denominations [illegible] whom the Indian agencies were parceled out under Grant's administration. [illegible] to this administration the Indians were governed by Indian agents appointed like other civilians, upon the recommendation of political and social friends In May 1869, at the solicitation of prominent Protestant ministers and civilians in the East, President Grant appointed a board of Indian commissioners who were all Protestants and upon whose recommendation the agencies were in a short time after allotted to the different religious denominations Out of thirty-seven reservations where the Indians were mainly Catholics, that church received but seven, among them the agency at Umatilla By the terms of this arrangement the authorities of the religious denomination had the exclusive care of the religious training and education of the Indians under their charge and to that end always nominated the agent to be appointed It was by this arrangement that quasi official relationships exist between the agent, the government and the church authorities. The agent became in duty bound to see that religious, as well as the business affairs were properly administered In the matter of providing schools and churches the agent was expected to consult and co-operate with the religious authorities This was the spirit of that arrangement, and accounts for the fact that Coffey a Catholic, was appointed to Umatilla agency at the request of Rev [illegible] Conrardy, missionary priest of the reservation, and upon the approval of Archbishop Gross The arrangement by which these agencies were parceled out in the beginning was an infamous one and the relationship which it created between agents and church authorities was not the doings of the Catholic church They are not responsible for the government's Indian policy, but on the contrary sufferers by it

There was a school at Umatilla agency in charge of the Catholic sisterhood and under the guardianship of Rev Father de [illegible] Last June during the absence of Archbishop Gross in the East, Coffey, without a word of explanation struck two of the sisters from the pay roll and appointed in their stead his daughter and one other woman On the archbishop's return, in August he proceeded to the agency to investigate as he had a right to do and the matter was adjusted amicably But this was only the beginning of the trouble, which we will not investigate further, except to say that the church authorities, to whom, as well as the government Coffey was responsible could not justify his conduct and ended by visiting upon him ecclesiastic censures, which they had a right to do The statement, therefore that comes [illegible] that Coffey could not have [illegible] his difficulty [illegible] with [illegible] authorities without violating his duty are not [illegible] be correct [illegible] that the inspectors and special agents have [illegible] Coffey in this matter [illegible] that they should It is a fact pretty well known in Catholic circles that Indian agents [illegible] inspectors are generally [illegible] officers [illegible] very often appointed at the [illegible] of Protestant societies [illegible] from the Catholics [illegible] few [illegible] of the seven parceled out [illegible] under the Grant policy [illegible] account [illegible] Coffey [illegible] that Coffey was not confirmed by the senate at its last session, for some cause [illegible] Coffey was evidently working [illegible] with the Catholic authorities [illegible] the [illegible] sympathy of the agents

The main portion of this morning's article was devoted to a tirade against the Roman Catholic religion, in which all the stale charges that have been again and again refuted have been retold The school question, papal infallibility and various other irrelevant matters are touched which have no bearing on this case It is not the purpose of this letter to enter into the school question or to give all the law and the prophets on the other questions mentioned It is evident that the writer of the article in this morning's OREGONIAN is unacquainted with the doctrines of the Catholic church and apparently does not care to know much about them But until he knows more he cannot well speak on these subjects without misrepresenting Catholics, however good his intentions may be There are none so blind as those who will not see It will not do to say that the Catholic religion is not understood in this country Catholics colonized it, helped to carve out her states, fought her battles, make her laws and fill her history Next to God and George Washington the United States owes more to the first Catholic archbishop Carroll, of Baltimore than to any other person in her history It was he who aided Franklin to secure the assistance of the French allies And to [illegible] well, what need to mention the late war and to the distinguished services of Catholics in every sphere official, public and private Then why should they not be understood by every intelligent citizen And why should their non-Catholic brethren be so ready to misunderstand them and so prompt to denounce their religion

That church is an exotic here Again it may be asked, is the religion of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and other Catholic signers of the independence an exotic It was planted on American soil by Columbus, and was in Maryland Maine and Florida before this republic existed It flourished where "Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon races predominated long before their present government existed ages before the Hapsburgs reigned or Hohenzollerns ruled the German states, or a Guelph sat on the throne of England—and it gave to each their civilization

As the writer insists that the school question is not aside from this discussion a few words must be said It refers to the hostile attitude of the Catholic church to the American free school Well if the Catholic church is hostile, she is not alone The Episcopal Presbyterian and Congregational churches have lately taken the same ground on this question They too must be hostile then Let it be for once understood that the Catholic church is not opposed to free education but that she insists that that education shall be religious If the Catholic church has withdrawn her children from the public schools, it is because they were either irreligious or managed by Protestants who never fairly divided the appointments among Catholics and in many instances made them Protestant sectarian schools Catholics asked to have Catholic teachers appointed or receive a division of the school fund but having failed in this they resolved patriotically to build and support their own schools, and there is nothing contrary to the spirit of our laws in that Only two instances may be mentioned where the demands of Catholics were acceded to Poughkeepsie, N Y, and Savannah, Ga and if the relations of Catholics or Protestants there have been strained on that account, no one hears of it

Of the denominational schools in Ireland which are mentioned so disparagingly, they were inferior because they received but very poor support from the government This information was had from the lips of one who has been there But the denominational schools of Ireland are not the only ones if the writer sought to give a fair example But the schools of Ireland which the writer speaks of have been vastly improved in late years to day the percentage of attendance for Irish schools is larger than for those of any other country in the world

It cannot be inferred from the expression of Daniel O'Connell that he was not a papist, that he was not attached to the bishops and hierarchy of his country and to the holy see His last will bequeathed his body to Ireland and his heart to Rome, where it now reposes It would make O'Connell stir in his grave to know that such an inference was drawn from his words At [illegible] Well, he wasn't as good a Catholic as he was a poet, or he never would give utterance to any such sentiments. M G MUNLY

STILL ANOTHER

CORVALLIS, Nov [illegible]

To the Editor of the Oregonian

Allow me to [illegible] a word of appreciation of the strictures of our Walla Walla friend on the sensible letter It had to me savored a little of shutting the stable door after the stealing of the horse Better, as a nation, follow the example of the saloonist who shut up shop after he had seen his tiny children playing at keeping saloon with cups containing something more than make-believe liquor Was not his own baby boy reeling from the effects of it and a neighbor's boy stretched insensible under the toy bar He got up and quit the business, like the man and father that he was, and did not weave round it a hundred and one palliative and extenuating circumstances, as is being done round the business on a large scale every day we live

But as a natural father does not prepare traps and pitfalls for his children and then content himself by warning them of their danger like the father mouse in the child's toy picture book, who by the bye, had a right to warn, for he had not created the mouse trap Now, just as the little mouse would not care to run between the wires but for the smell of toasted cheese so is it the presence of liquors that awakens the thirst for them In this as in many other cases it is the supply creates the demand not vice versa. It is so with the traveling public Thousands of teams are never hired, nor toilsome journeys undertaken to sojourn a while near the roar of the ocean wave But given railroad facilities and the public look to this health resort of the future When we legislate righteously it is not only for this year or next and because a few hardened sinners persist in breaking a righteous law it is not therefore to be instantly repealed as a [illegible] In the matter of a righteous prohibition of liquor because its spoils are such that some men, bitten by its poison, will wander down underground pathways to get at it and have it brought to them in wooden legs, even in coffins, provides no argument that a paternal government is to arrange for unlimited supply, whenever any one thinks the almighty business has money in it [illegible] participating in the lion's share

Is not this the act of those inhuman wretches who made "their children pass through the fire to Moloch" the dollar god, rather than of those who, Cincinnatus like, leave the plow to fight its battles in the senate as in the field

To them may be applied Ruskin's beautiful words to the king the "rex" the right doer and the [illegible] "It matters little to you king of men, whether your people hate you and defy you, or own you and live by you You may measure your dominion by multitudes better than by miles Measure—nay, you cannot measure. Who shall measure the difference between the power of those who "do and teach" and who are greatest in the kingdom of earth and of heaven and the power of those who undo and consume whose power at the fullest is only the power of the moth and rust" [illegible]

Instantly Relieved

Mrs [illegible] of New Orleans [illegible] a bottle of DR WM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS purchased by my husband [illegible] We administered it [illegible] relieved

Short Line

To Chicago and beyond Chicago Milwaukee & St Paul railway Ash street wharf for tickets.

Buy only Alfred Wright's perfumery sachet powders, flavoring extracts, etc Finest in the world.

OPPOSITION TO PRISON CONTRACT LABOR.

PORTLAND, Nov 30, 1886

To the Editor of The Oregonian

In THE DAILY OREGONIAN of November 24 in your editorial article on "Prison Contract Labor," you take the ground that such contracts are just to the laboring man and are not opposed by the farming community, which comprises a very large majority of the people in most of the states

While I will admit that most of the farmers of the state do not oppose the prison contract system the reason is the matter has not been placed before them in its true light.

Now take our own state of Oregon There are now some three or four hundred prisoners (criminals) engaged at contract labor Does not every man know that for every man so employed in the state prison at Salem some honest moulder or iron worker is thrown out of employment and prevented from earning a living for himself and those dependent on him? He has spent years of his youth in learning the trade of a moulder or iron worker, and now finds the state furnishing workers at 50 cents per day to compete with him, and take from him in this way the means he has of earning his daily bread, and from no fault of his And this is not the worst feature of the contract system Criminals are put to work at the trades of moulders and iron workers, and those who have from three to seven years to serve leave the prison fairly good mechanics, and they immediately seek employment among respectable tradespeople Now the statistics of all of our states, where records have been kept, show that [illegible] of every three discharged prisoners are returned again to the state's prison Now the result is that when a man is arrested and sentenced it is stated that he is a moulder or iron worker and it tends to make these trades disreputable Could these matters be fairly brought before our farmers not [illegible] of them [illegible] would favor the contract labor system

Now it [illegible] session of the legislature an appropriation is asked for the construction of a new shop in which to work three prison contract laborers and I know the coming session of the Oregon legislature will be no exception to the rule

I am not an anarchist or a communist but I learned my trade as an iron worker, and I am prepared to advise every trades union in Oregon to meet and consider this question before the meeting of the legislature If Governor-elect Pennoyer is honest in his pretensions of sympathy with the honest laboring men and I have no reason to think he is not until he is tried, he will take this matter in hand and see that this nefarious system is rooted out of Oregon, as it has been in Illinois, and I have no doubt he will do so, Let the laboring men hold meetings and present this matter to our representatives in the legislature at the coming session I feel sure that no man who supports this system from Multnomah county need ever expect office again It is legitimate work for our trades unions and Knights of Labor, and they will be supported in their efforts to have the system abolished by nine out of every ten of the farmers of Oregon and by all who have an interest in the laboring people of the state

There is no reason why the monopoly of the stove business should be put in the hands of a rich firm and established by law at the expense of our laboring men by farming out our convicts to them at 50 cents a day Before the legislature took this step there were two stove foundries at least in Portland, and I think one at Milwaukie, employing from [illegible] to [illegible] men Now there is none because the state's prison monopoly, which employs prison labor under contract at 50 cents a day, has run them all out of business This is worse than Chinese labor, because it is established by law Trades unions and Knights of Labor, take hold of this matter, and by your united forces compel the coming legislature to listen to your appeal Force a vote on the question of abolishing the prison contract system, and make your representatives show their hands. As I said before this is no [illegible] socialism nor communism The [illegible] of this [illegible] at once

[illegible] the legislature of the state determine [illegible] the state's prisoners criminals to [illegible] competition with honest labor is the [illegible] some new enterprise in [illegible] and not farm out the prisoners to [illegible] work on a business that was already [illegible] by honest white labor

THE HOTELS

INTERNATIONAL

[illegible]
W Clark do
W Black do
[illegible] Vancouver
A J Mason Olympia
A W Fix [illegible]
[illegible] Beverley Tillamook
Mrs A Allen Forest Grove
Master Allen do
C W [illegible] Reedville
Miss Ella Miller San Fran
M Dunn do
[illegible]
J [illegible] Carter [illegible]
[illegible] Weaver Wisconsin
Alfred Winter [illegible]
Martin Mayer [illegible]
J S Mead do
[illegible] New York
Thos Dyer Mobile
[illegible] Sheridan California
[illegible] Alden [illegible]
Mrs Winter do
[illegible] Newhall London
[illegible] Miller Union
W Harris Union
W F Elliott Kansas
J H Schwart S F
J Hill Astoria
[illegible] Cheney
J D Hughes [illegible]
Chas Buckley Dalles
C F Larsen Vancouver
[illegible] Corvallis
J A Merritt Wisconsin
John Dempsey New York
[illegible] Washougal
[illegible] San Francisco
M S Syron do
M Lindsay do
[illegible]

ST CHARLES

[illegible] Pendleton
[illegible]
Mrs C Cline [illegible]
J A Moore St Helens
C C Bryant Woodland
J H Hall Tacoma
J J Burgess Walla Walla
Mrs E L Kinsey Silverton
J Jones Ashland
W N [illegible] Newport
J H Long Chehalis
[illegible] Clayton [illegible]
A A [illegible] Salem
[illegible] Mullen St Helens
A N Purnell do
H McCarty do
Mrs J W Berry [illegible]
[illegible]

HOLTON

[illegible]
H H Fenton Dallas
[illegible] Kirk St Paul
J F Cache Yamhill
Sig Fear Island City
[illegible] Tacoma
H L Tabler S F
[illegible] Colville
[illegible] Junction City

GILMAN

[illegible]
J H Moore Tillamook
Chas J Davies Chicago
Jack Burke do
[illegible] Cunningham [illegible]
J W Morris do
[illegible]
David Shepherd do
[illegible] Sheridan
A M Donald Dayton WT
J McGrath Cathlamet
James Fraser Astoria
[illegible] do

ESMOND

[illegible] Leese [illegible]
M [illegible] Indianapolis
J H Drake St Paul
A M [illegible] do
S M Beard Wyoming
S T Harrison Astoria
M J Kittney Cedar Ldg
S A Clark Salem
J Smith do
J W Copeland Pekin
Mrs Killbourne Vancvr
H G Hawley & wi McCoy
J T Harsell, Ellensburg
J J Jones San Fran
S Mullen do
J McMullen do
J Leibman do
W P Fuller do
D S Martin & wf do
H W Bloom do
J J Masters do
F F Howard do
Mrs Hemphill Corvallis
A Shaw Walla Walla
M G Buckley, str Misch'f

OUR [illegible]

Oregon and Wash[illegible] years, have been noted [illegible] pears and cherries [illegible] valuable shipments to [illegible] chards of California [illegible] and cut off our market. [illegible] eral neglect here of the [illegible] orchards were not [illegible] not set out.

Yet the enterprise of [illegible] business tested all the [illegible] to Eastern orchardists, [illegible] mate for those best adapted [illegible] in qualities of fibre, [illegible] much more in size and [illegible] ranks with the best raised [illegible] the lake states. Our winter [illegible] the same varieties raised [illegible] Long neglected trees have [illegible] quarter of a century such choice [illegible] now sending in carloads to [illegible] Chicago. Failures of quality [illegible] to lack of care and [illegible] than to injuries by [illegible] We can supply the growing [illegible] fornia, the interior and [illegible] apples, pears, plums, prunes, [illegible] dried, in their season, and to a [illegible] East with peaches and grapes. [illegible] of the past is a signal of the [illegible] ness revives with a brighter [illegible] basis of permanence. Some of the [illegible] among us, who made it a [illegible] have the knowledge, vigor, and [illegible] trees, if pruned and mulched [illegible] fortunes and leave their [illegible] children well trained in that [illegible] valuable industry."

CLIMATE.

Ours, especially west of the [illegible] tains, favors rapid growth, early [illegible] bearing, and a reasonably long [illegible] Some apple trees have [illegible] forty years, and a few forty-five [illegible] a good crop in four years from [illegible] and in five years from the seed. [illegible] only to the mild, moist air from [illegible] as much to the soils, highly [illegible] decomposed alkaline and [illegible] basalts. These make strong [illegible] and firmer tubes and cells [illegible] chemical reagency. The [illegible] fruit are alike robust, causing [illegible] sometimes made that the [illegible] and coarse than delicate. [illegible] can be modified by tillage and [illegible]

The climate of Eastern Oregon [illegible] ton is drier and the soil [illegible] richer in fruit elements. It is [illegible] and Walla Walla counties [illegible] valley in the excellence and [illegible] fruits. Their trees take [illegible] show a cleaner and more [illegible] stronger body and branch, [illegible] highly colored in that clear air, [illegible] and more attractive and [illegible]

LOCALITIES.

Many orchards have been set out in [illegible] flat, undrained meadow lands, [illegible] stunted and killed early in [illegible] resting on an impervious [illegible] farmer in the Ochoco valley [illegible] orchard died out, roots and all, [illegible] irrigated the white alkali soil [illegible] back and leached out a dark [illegible] as his mother used to [illegible] ment. He was told to [illegible] of young trees upon the stony [illegible] warranted a good growth of [illegible] long life to the trees. The [illegible] rose rapidly and add continued [illegible] food light and porous, which [illegible] condense its invisible vapor, [illegible] leaf, bud and fruit, and allow [illegible] drain off in rills and springs [illegible] gravelly hilly spots, called [illegible] the surest and best for fruit [illegible] not everywhere be found, but on [illegible] the coast they abound and [illegible] and industry of man to cause [illegible] blossom as the rose."

WINTER CHINOOK WINDS.

The nature of tree and rise [illegible] winter climate is to cut [illegible] rest the flow of sap, protecting [illegible] freezing and bursting. In [illegible] frosts seldom occur, the sap [illegible] giving orange bud, leaf, flower [illegible] fruit all at the same time. [illegible] but all seasons are often [illegible]

The tropic winds from the [illegible] are sometimes so warm that [illegible] stock and branch, twig and [illegible] flower like the opening spring [illegible] exposure. But trees on the [illegible] side seldom show signs of [illegible] until the later and warmer [illegible] east wind is liable to follow and [illegible] fruit killing both and often the [illegible] southeastern exposure.

Such losses have in late years [illegible] Eastern Oregon and Washington [illegible] alists have not only lost their [illegible] but have lost faith in the future [illegible] sade. The calamity has fallen [illegible] hundreds of miles apart, [illegible] tire region, extending into [illegible] of 100,000 square miles, [illegible] if not annual failure.

PROTECTION.

The region in part west of the [illegible] is usually protected by [illegible] such times, though not always.

It was found that the winter [illegible] that killed so many fruit trees [illegible] cades, on southern aspects [illegible] northern aspects. The ground [illegible] the sap to start.

The remedy to be sought [illegible] the soil around the roots too cold [illegible] during a winter Chinook [illegible]

First.—The safest method [illegible] the north side of a hill or [illegible] groves or forests or buildings, [illegible] rays do not strike directly [illegible] This is often a sufficient guard [illegible]

Second.—When frost, snow or [illegible] the tree in winter cover the [illegible] of straw, leaves or chip earth, [illegible] ice will not melt soon. This [illegible] sap flow through the warm [illegible] much snow or ice it will [illegible] leaf buds till after the late [illegible]

This plan has been tried in [illegible] with great success. It can be [illegible] ter in orchards east of the Cascade [illegible] localities west of this range.

Third.—If an orchardist [illegible] fruit he can lay in a store of [illegible] every valuable tree—peach, pear, [illegible] or apple—with a layer of [illegible] with a heavy straw mulch, [illegible] early flow of sap will be [illegible] mulch also prevents early flow of [illegible]

MULCH.

The mulching serves three other [illegible] poses. It should remain [illegible] through spring and especially [illegible] of summer, as the best condenser of [illegible] ble vapor in the air. It is [illegible] absorbing the night air. It [illegible] condense dewdrops, which will [illegible] down among the roots and [illegible] growth of the plant and fruit, [illegible] spots are dry and parched.

Second.—It checks the growth [illegible] keeps a clean, unexhausted [illegible] tree

Third.—It decays annually [illegible] soil and thus secures healthy [illegible] for tree and fruit.

PRUNING.

This should be done in winter [illegible] flow. Many Michigan orchardists [illegible] cember, it is said, and they find [illegible] to do it well, and to burn up all [illegible] pests The cuts can be [illegible] made of rosin and oil in equal [illegible] should be done by heading [illegible] thinning out the branches, [illegible] shall grow out strong and [illegible] bring all insect pests within [illegible] reach of the poisonous spray [illegible] wish to shower and kill them. [illegible] branch and twig can then [illegible] healthy

A tree thus trimmed down [illegible] to be hand-picked and [illegible] on the soft ground or [illegible] Defective fruit will not [illegible] ripen. A tree occupying [illegible] cultivated will pay a [illegible] cent on the investment [illegible] uncared for on the same [illegible]

OUR POSSIBLE [illegible]

The past is proof that we [illegible] soil and the nurseries [illegible] increase our exports of [illegible] even twenty fold within [illegible] will put millions of [illegible] thousands of people [illegible] each of our people [illegible] genial climate. [illegible] own vine and fig tree [illegible] lessons of industry [illegible] thrift, and [illegible] also the [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY Dec [illegible]

[illegible] receipts include [illegible] 10 pkgs [illegible] pipe, car stoves [illegible] 2 cars [illegible] barbed wire [illegible] maple sugar [illegible] boots and shoes [illegible] confectionery [illegible] rubber [illegible] chair stock [illegible] berries [illegible]

[illegible] of produce [illegible] week show some [illegible] change in [illegible] valley wheat [illegible] of flour [illegible] business [illegible] of wheat [illegible] San Francisco with [illegible] which goes [illegible] Bailiffs [illegible] destination [illegible] wheat [illegible] the purchaser [illegible] the river is [illegible] interior [illegible] the grain [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] deeper river channels [illegible] port charges [illegible] of the Minneapolis [illegible] London correspondent [illegible] of November 8 says [illegible] older [illegible] wheat and [illegible] is the [illegible] of the United [illegible] first [illegible] November [illegible] 12,000,000 [illegible] September 1 [illegible] As a matter of [illegible] have not [illegible] this year while last [illegible] and indeed [illegible] stocks increase [illegible] the winter [illegible] These [illegible] doubtless [illegible] the fact that [illegible] winter when [illegible] weather excites a [illegible] demand for wheat flour [illegible] than in the farmer [illegible] estimate the consumption [illegible] Kingdom during the summer months at [illegible] and in the winter months [illegible] With these figures before [illegible] imports [illegible] to you each week from this [illegible] easy to [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] side [illegible] that the [illegible] of home grown wheat are arrived at by mill [illegible] three [illegible] principal towns [illegible] While the present feeling is [illegible] greater firmness [illegible] that confidence in materially higher prices [illegible] the chief [illegible] in the trade [illegible] watch with [illegible] your side which [illegible] attention [illegible] Until this [illegible] continues to [illegible] forth but [illegible] anticipate an immediate improvement [illegible] is ripe for an [illegible] I have [illegible] stocks have not increased and during [illegible] months [illegible] America [illegible] in which [illegible] should expect to see [illegible] faster than [illegible] be expected that [illegible] bushels and reserve [illegible] that farmers [illegible] longer their [illegible]

EXPORTS—From [illegible] included 1[illegible] sks potatoes, 1950 sks salt, [illegible] sks beans 431 [illegible] Also for Astoria [illegible] 20 kegs syrup 10 sks 40 mats rice [illegible] 40 sks [illegible] 10 tins matches 5 cs candy [illegible] 100 sks [illegible] shoes [illegible] 16 bxs nails [illegible] treasure

PRODUCE RECEIPTS Past 24 hours 15[illegible] 1478 bbls flour 104 ctls oats 411 ctls [illegible] 35 sks potatoes 14 [illegible] hides 44 cs eggs [illegible] 1313 bxs fruit [illegible] pkgs dried [illegible] 25 sks [illegible] 22,090 lbs hops [illegible] Also from the [illegible] section 15 [illegible] ctls wheat [illegible] 114 hogs [illegible] cattle [illegible] sks flaxseed

Receipts for seven days ended Wednesday noon [illegible] ctls wheat [illegible] bbls flour [illegible] oats [illegible] ctls barley [illegible] sks bran [illegible] potatoes [illegible] wool [illegible] hides, 1355 sks flaxseed [illegible] hops [illegible] pkgs butter [illegible] including from [illegible] section [illegible] ctls wheat, 1812 bbls [illegible] 270 ctls barley 480 ctls oats [illegible] 4355 sks flaxseed [illegible] hops For the week last year receipts [illegible] wheat, 12,026 bbls flour [illegible] ctls oats [illegible] ctls barley [illegible] ctls bran [illegible] 37,061 lbs wool [illegible] hides [illegible] 47,356 lbs hops [illegible] including from the [illegible] section 186[illegible] wheat [illegible] bbls flour [illegible] oats 1355 ctls barley [illegible] wool [illegible] hides, 3221 sks flaxseed

Receipts of leading articles of produce by principal routes of transportation since August 1 as compared with the same period last year have [illegible]

ARTICLES	1886		1885	
	Valley	Eastern	Valley	Eastern
[illegible], ctls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], ctls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], ctls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], ctls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], ctls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], sks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]ed, sks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—The [illegible] to Hong [illegible] new interest and [illegible] here [illegible] is in to arrive [illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible] quoted [illegible] lots of Walla Walla [illegible] lots of interior [illegible] delivered. At [illegible] are [illegible] high by [illegible] arrived by west [illegible] from the east [illegible] good business [illegible] probable [illegible] The undertone [illegible] week

FLOUR—One [illegible] general move is [illegible] present [illegible] within a [illegible]

OATS—Receipts [illegible] week [illegible] freely by last [illegible] only a limited [illegible] have better [illegible] mostly secured [illegible] commission [illegible] these and [illegible] Wedn[illegible] The shipping market has weakened during the week [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] tons [illegible] grade [illegible] That market [illegible] Nevada and [illegible] has been well [illegible] The local situation [illegible] class is a firm one [illegible] and [illegible] for best feed [illegible] and only [illegible] to sell

POTATOES—The market has [illegible] increased slightly [illegible] the bulk goes to San Francisco where choice [illegible] some [illegible] local needs [illegible] supplied [illegible] figure remaining [illegible] steady

ONIONS—Trade [illegible]

PROVISIONS—The [illegible] market is generally [illegible] but no marked advance [illegible] this way from the East [illegible] of local cured [illegible] in heavy supply and very dull [illegible] lard steady [illegible] City new pack [illegible] shoulders [illegible] eastern hams [illegible] bacon [illegible] breakfast bacon 10c [illegible] lard [illegible] and new local in 5 and [illegible]

[illegible] FRUITS—Receipts of local for the week, [illegible] some increase. The last steamer [illegible] boxes and 125 sacks, mostly apples. [illegible] less common come from California. [illegible] are less complained of the market

OUR ORCHARDS.

Oregon and Washington, for more than thirty years, have been noted for good fruit. Apples, pears and cherries were for ten years our most valuable shipments to San Francisco. The orchards of California soon supplied their people and cut off our market. The result was a general neglect here of the fruit business. Old orchards were not trimmed and new ones were not set out

Yet the enterprise of the pioneers in the [illegible] tested all the valuable varities known to Eastern orchardists, and also tested one [illegible] ate for those best adapted. They proved [illegible] qualities of fibre, taste and keeping [illegible] much more in size and soundness, our [illegible] with the best raised in the Atlantic [illegible] the lake states. Our winter fruits [illegible] the same varieties raised farther South or East. Long neglected trees have borne even for a quarter of a century such choice fruit as we are now sending in carloads to Minneapolis and Chicago. Failures of quality have been due to lack of care and culture, [illegible] than to injuries by insects or climate. [illegible] can supply the growing markets of California, the interior and Western states with apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, fruit [illegible] dried, in their season, and to a large extent [illegible] with peaches and grapes. The experience of the past is a signal of the future. The [illegible] these trees with a brighter outlook on a [illegible] basis of permanence Some of the older [illegible] among us who made it a success long [illegible] have the knowledge, vigor, and the plants [illegible] trees, if pruned and mulched, to renew their fortunes and leave their children and grandchildren well trained in this most healthful [illegible] industry

CLIMATE.

The [illegible] west of the Cascade mountains favors rapid growth, early and abundant bearing, and a reasonably long life of the tree. Some apple trees have borne good fruit for forty years, and a few forty-five years. We get a good crop in four years from the graft or bud, and in five years from the seed. This is due [illegible] to the mild, moist air from the Pacific, [illegible] much to the soils, highly charged with the decomposed alkaline and silicic elements of the basalts. These make strong stocks and branches, and firmer tubes and cells for sap flow and chemical reagency. The texture of plant and fruit are alike robust, causing the charge to be sometimes made that the fibre is rather firm and coarse than delicate. But this latter quality can be modified by tillage and mulching.

The climate of Eastern Oregon and Washington is drier and the soil finer, and perhaps richer in fruit elements. It is certain that Wasco and Walla Walla counties equal the Willamette valley in the excellence and abundance of their [illegible] Their trees take up more silica, and [illegible] cleaner and more glossy bark, and stronger body and branch. The fruit is more highly colored in that clear air and bright sun, and more attractive and profitable to buyers.

[illegible]

Many orchards have been set out in the low, flat, undrained meadow lands, which have been planted and killed early in such a soggy soil, resting on an impervious strata of clay. A [illegible] man in the [illegible] valley complained that his orchard died out, roots and all, although he had irrigated the white alkali soil until it had turned black and leached out a dark, caustic lye, such as his mother used to make soap in Yankee land. He was told to set his next lot of young trees upon the stony hillside, and expect good growth of prime fruit and long life to the trees. The basalt rocks decompose rapidly and add continual supplies of plant food light and porous, which absorb the air, condense its invisible vapor, nourish stock and [illegible] and fruit, and allow the excess to run [illegible] rills and springs below. Such [illegible] hilly spots, called useless, are among the surest and best for fruit culture. They can [illegible] everywhere be found, but on our North Pacific coast they abound and wait for the wisdom and skill of man to cause them to "bud and bloom as the rose."

WINTER CHINOOK WINDS

The [illegible] tree and vine in our temperate winter [illegible] is to cast off foliage and rest the [illegible] protecting the tubes from freezing and bursting. In the tropics, where [illegible] the sap flows continually, [illegible] green leaf, flower, green and ripe fruit all at the same time. They have seasons, [illegible] are often shown in one.

The [illegible] winds from the Pacific in winter [illegible] sometimes so warm that sap starts and fills [illegible] twig and bud, leaf and [illegible] the opening spring on the southwest [illegible] on the northwestern hillside [illegible] show signs of swollen bud or leaf [illegible] warmer spring days. A cold east wind is liable to follow and freeze bud and [illegible] often the tree itself on a [illegible] exposure [illegible] have in late years occurred in [illegible] Oregon and Washington, so that fruit [illegible] have not only lost their crops and plants, [illegible] faith in the future of their orchards [illegible] has fallen upon localities [illegible] miles apart, showing that the [illegible] region extending into Idaho and Montana, [illegible] miles, is liable to be involved [illegible] not annual failures.

PROTECTION.

The [illegible] part west of the Cascade range [illegible] protected by rains, clouds or fogs [illegible] though not always.

It was [illegible] that the winter freeze in 1880-81 [illegible] killed so many fruit trees east of the Cascades, [illegible] southern aspects did not kill those on [illegible] northern aspects. The ground was too cold for [illegible] to start.

The remedy to be sought in all cases is to keep [illegible] around the roots too cold for sap to start [illegible] a winter Chinook wind or a warm day. [illegible] The safest method is to set trees out on [illegible] side of a hill or range, or north of [illegible] buildings, where the sun's [illegible] strike directly or early in the day, [illegible] a sufficient guard of tree and fruit. [illegible] When frost, snow or ice are around [illegible] cover the whole with a mulch [illegible] straw leaves or chip earth, so that snow and [illegible] melt soon. This will keep back the [illegible] through the warm spell, and if there is [illegible] ice it will put back the fruit and [illegible] after the late spring frosts. This plan has been tried in Michigan orchards with great success. It can be tried every where [illegible] of the Cascades, and in many [illegible] west of this range.

[illegible] If an orchardist determines to save his [illegible] in a store of ice and mulch [illegible] tree—peach, pear, plum, cherry [illegible] with a layer of ice, and cover the [illegible] straw mulch, and thus the [illegible] will be prevented. The [illegible] is early flow of sap.

MULCH

[illegible] series three other valuable [illegible] around the [illegible] especially through the [illegible] the best condenser of the [illegible] It is porous, thus freely [illegible] It is cool enough [illegible] which will gently trickle [illegible] and promote the rapid [illegible] the plant and fruit, while uncovered [illegible] parched [illegible] checks the growth of weeds and [illegible] exhausted ground for the fruit [illegible] annually and enriches the [illegible] healthy and abundant food

[illegible]

[illegible] winter when no sap [illegible] Michigan orchardists trim in December [illegible] and they find it the best time [illegible] and to burn up all insect eggs and [illegible] can be covered with a wax, [illegible] in equal parts. Pruning [illegible] heading back the tree and [illegible] the branches, that the few left [illegible] strong and horizontal. This will [illegible] within sight and within [illegible] spray with which pests [illegible] and kill them. Every stock and [illegible] can thus be kept clean and [illegible] pruned down allows all the fruit [illegible] and assorted at once. Fall [illegible] or mulch will not bruise, [illegible] will not be allowed to grow and [illegible] coupling two rods square [illegible] a much larger annual per [illegible] investment than two or three trees [illegible] the same space.

[illegible] FRUIT HARVESTS.

[illegible] proof that we have the climate and [illegible] nurseries and orchards started in [illegible] exports of this food ten fold and [illegible] twenty fold within as many years. This [illegible] millions of dollars into the hands of [illegible] of people who have only a few acres [illegible] of our prolific soil in this vigorous [illegible] climate. Every man can dwell under his [illegible] vine and fig tree. Every child can [illegible] of industry, economy, self-reliance [illegible] and enjoy a competence, while [illegible] the common welfare. G. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY Dec 1

[illegible] include 800 cs coal oil, 10 p'ks [illegible] stoneware, car plows 2 cars [illegible] barbed wire, 5 tubs maple sugar, [illegible] shoes 79 cs rubbers, 235 bxs bot- [illegible] 5 cs cigars 18 cs [illegible] 19 bls batts 39 cs rubber [illegible] bows, [illegible] 2 cs hosiery [illegible] 3 cs cigarettes, 8 bxs 1 bbl [illegible] brushes 25 cs matches 3 bls hops [illegible] 27 bdls shovels 85 cs can [illegible]

[illegible] produce for the past week show some [illegible] from the one preceding The re- [illegible] wheat nearly doubled, and the re- [illegible] oats, millstuff and potatoes in- [illegible] last calendar week boats extended [illegible] the river having risen [illegible] liberal quantities of wheat, a [illegible] through to San Francisco with [illegible] offset that offered by the Yaquina [illegible] have also brought some for the [illegible] It is said the Yaquina people [illegible] purchase of wheat at almost any [illegible] being assured of a very low [illegible] $2 50 from the river is here [illegible] As a result wheat has sold [illegible] at a figure equal to $1 35 and over [illegible] was brought here. With present [illegible] Portland we shall continue to re- [illegible] bulk of the wheat. A low through [illegible] will also enable our shippers [illegible] but indirectly all grain going do- [illegible] business here for ships and per- [illegible] to the milling interests. This [illegible] is cheaper tonnage, which can [illegible] about by deeper river channels [illegible] charges.

[illegible] correspondent of the Minneapolis [illegible] under date of November 8 says [illegible] weather has set in and to-day's mar- [illegible] considerably influenced thereby [illegible] which has no doubt had some in- [illegible] that the stocks of wheat and [illegible] in the ports of the United [illegible] were found to be [illegible] less than at this time last [illegible] of fact since September 1 [illegible] increased this year while last [illegible] most years this is the period [illegible] to an appreciable extent in [illegible] the increased wants in the winter [illegible] increased wants arise as [illegible] well know from the fact that [illegible] when vegetables are scarce and the [illegible] a keener national appetite [illegible] wheat flour is 20 to 25 per cent [illegible] the summer months This it is [illegible] the consumption per week in the [illegible] during the summer months at [illegible] in the winter months at [illegible] figures before you, and with the [illegible] cabled to you each week from this [illegible] calculate the movement of the [illegible] I should add that the sum- [illegible] wheat are arrived at by mail [illegible] the reported deliveries or sales [illegible] towns as officially given every [illegible] While the present feeling is [illegible] greater firmness it must be [illegible] in materially higher prices [illegible] ruling is not very great The chief [illegible] the trade is the ever growing visible [illegible] which people here watch with [illegible] any other piece of informa- [illegible] whence it comes. While this [illegible] to increase speculators are afraid [illegible] but so soon as it begins to d [illegible] an immediate improvement [illegible] for an improvement As I have [illegible] not increased and during [illegible] will be doubtless undergoing [illegible] the shipments from the Atlantic [illegible] increase materially in which [illegible] expect to see the visible supply d- [illegible] it has been added to for the [illegible] that with a crop of only [illegible] and reserve perhaps below a nor- [illegible] farmers on your side can continue [illegible] their deliveries at the present high [illegible]

[illegible]—From San Francisco per str Columbia [illegible] 230 bbls 50 bxs 1460 sks sugar [illegible] syrup, 133 sks 90 cs coffee 250 sks [illegible] salt [illegible] kegs pickles [illegible] canned goods 3 cs salera- [illegible] cereals, 115 pkgs spice 101 cs [illegible] candles 20 bls meal [illegible] paste 218 bxs soap 141 cs candy [illegible] 4 kegs butter [illegible] raisins, 227 sks buckwheat 40 bxs [illegible] 833 bxs fruit 25 bxs garlic [illegible] dried fruit, 20 kegs fish 10 sks sweets [illegible] 75 sks corn 40 bls bar- [illegible] rubbers 174 cs boots and [illegible] 11 bdls steel 180 sks coal 4 bbls [illegible] 5 bbls oil, 37 cs nut oil 82 bxs [illegible] 1057 kegs nails 1148 bars [illegible] rope 173 kegs shoes 62 [illegible] treasure. Also for Astoria 12 hf [illegible] kegs syrup, 10 sks 40 mats rice [illegible] beans, 181 cs can goods 2 cs spice [illegible] matches, 5 cs candy 5 sks nuts [illegible] 100 sks malt, 5 cs shoes [illegible] $65 treasure

[illegible] RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours [illegible] 404 ctls oats 411 ctls [illegible] 1470 lbs hides 44 cs eggs [illegible] fruit, 626 pkgs dried do 20 sks [illegible] hops 86 hogs Also from the [illegible] ctls wheat [illegible] flour 33 [illegible] 38 cattle, 215 sks flaxseed [illegible] ended Wednesday noon [illegible] ctls wheat 12 945 bbls flour [illegible] barley 382 ctls bran 38 [illegible] potatoes 175 lbs wool 34 [illegible] flaxseed 68 209 lbs hops 4988 bxs [illegible] 218 cs eggs including from [illegible] 129 862 ctls wheat 3812 bbls [illegible] barley, 480 ctls millstuff 28 619 lbs [illegible] flaxseed 2260 lbs hops. For the [illegible] year receipts aggregated 225 711 [illegible] flour 6840 ctls oats [illegible] ctls [illegible] bran 3097 ctls millstuff 626 sks [illegible] wool 35 [illegible] lbs hides [illegible] sks [illegible] hops including from the [illegible] 183,787 ctls wheat 5322 bbls flour [illegible] barley, 800 lbs wool 14 750 [illegible] flaxseed

[illegible] leading articles of produce by prin- [illegible] transportation since August 1 as [illegible] the same period last year have

	1886-1887 Valley	Eastern	1885-1886 Valley	Eastern
[illegible]	322,577	2,006 709	381 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
[illegible]	33,902	31 019	40 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	33,518		212 0[illegible]	8 9
[illegible]	5,075	17 974	27 9[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	9 446	6601	5 81	[illegible]
[illegible]	33 763	4,503	92 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	7,615		10	
[illegible]	325,950	602 580	890 14	[illegible]
[illegible]	251,002	356 [illegible]	26 [illegible]	1 490
[illegible]	4,402 785	13 077	2 013 [illegible]	
[illegible]		52 247		
[illegible]	10 175		10 4	

[illegible]—The Eudora will leave [illegible] for Hong Kong The freight [illegible] interest and if there is anything [illegible] tonnage

[illegible]—[illegible] sold up to $1 [illegible] Walla $1 [illegible] by possibly [illegible] Walla Walla here it rather [illegible] 51½c [illegible] If shippers could pick up [illegible] higher prices would rule [illegible] west side for San Francisco as also [illegible] east side The boats are [illegible] To-day's sales were [illegible] higher markets [illegible] The undertone does not exhibit [illegible]

[illegible]—One mill asking $4 for standard [illegible] were reported Should [illegible] strength flour will soon [illegible] a day or two

[illegible]—Receipts for the week [illegible] last steamer [illegible] limited quantity for local [illegible] better stocks than a week ago [illegible] secured in the interior at about [illegible] commission house cleaned up Wednes- [illegible] and at the close offerings appear to be [illegible] The shipping market has weak- [illegible] the week and close rather dull Sales [illegible] being 1400 tons mostly of grad- [illegible] That market continues to receive [illegible] Utah, as also from Puget Sound [illegible] well supplied. The local situation [illegible] a firm one but does not promise any [illegible] may be quoted for best feed [illegible] supply poorer qualities attract no [illegible] very poor would be consider- [illegible]

[illegible]—The receipt has increased slightly [illegible] goes to San Francisco where the [illegible] request. Local needs are light and [illegible] the buying figure remaining [illegible]

[illegible]—Trade only fair the outside [illegible] marked. Dealers pay 50c [illegible] per cent [illegible]

[illegible]—The Chicago market is general- [illegible] marked advance established [illegible] from the East because of the [illegible] cured hams of which [illegible] heavy supply and very dull [illegible] steady, We quote [illegible] new pack hams 10½@11c [illegible] shoulders 6@7c, eastern hams [illegible] breakfast bacon 10c [illegible] and new local in 5 and [illegible]

[illegible]—Receipts of local for the week, [illegible] The last steamer [illegible] 485 sacks, mostly apples [illegible] come from California. [illegible] complained of the market presents a very firm tone demands being good We quote selling prices from dealers: Sun dried quartered apples 3@4c; sliced 4@5c new factory 8c bleached 8½c, new prunes 10@12c, French prunes 8c, graded 8@10c, pitted plums 8@10c common peaches 10@11½c, peeled 12½@13c grapes 5½@6c, new Bartlett pears 8@10c raisins $2 per full box for new

POULTRY—Chickens have been in large supply and very dull old prices being frequently shaded to effect sales Quote $3@3 50 unless for something very choice Ducks and geese in light request and full supply at $4 [illegible] and $6@ as best prices Turkeys neglected at about 12c Wild [illegible] abundant and has some effect upon the request for poultry

WOOL—Receipts for the week only [illegible] lbs The local market is wholly without life and not quotable [illegible] November shipments east were 145 [illegible] lbs to Boston San Francisco reports a very quiet market under limited assortments poor grades being neglected At New York according to last mail advices the market remains quiet but without change in value of any sort Holders of fine stock maintain the same firm attitude but poor stock is less firmly held and concessions were not infrequently granted Foreign advices indicated firm markets and it seemed the general opinion that the London sales of Nov 30 would bring out full prices [illegible] Oregon had sold in New York at [illegible] The first series of sales at London did not quite meet expectations The attendance of English and continental buyers was unusually large but French dealers withheld support and prices generally declined 5 to [illegible] per cent Australian dropping off [illegible] Later dealings may change this condition especially if continental dealers really want new stock.

HOPS—During November a total of 615 [illegible] lbs reached [illegible] the Sound section and all went East New York Chicago Milwaukee and interior New York state cities took the most of it The usual small lots went to Western brewers Locally no business has been made public 20@25c being the nominal quotation Very little valley comes now by rail but there is still a fair quantity that will come down by boat New York continues to report a light demand for both domestic and foreign and prices had not quotably changed at last advices

HIDES ETC—Not much of a movement at present and the market is quiet but steady We quote dry hides 15@16c light salted 6½@7c heavy do 7@8c dry kip and calf 14@16c, salt kip 6@8c salt calf 8@10c salt veal 8c valley deerskins 20@25c for winter and summer Eastern Oregon [illegible] for winter and summer sheep skins 75c@$1 [illegible] and long wool [illegible] hides 15c beaver $1 [illegible] bearskins $1 50 to $6, Tallow 3@3½c for [illegible]

HAY—The market is exhibiting nothing of new interest While supplies are not liberal they are evidently [illegible] Choice timothy is [illegible] quoted $1 [illegible] inferior $9@11

[illegible]

The Merchandise Market

The weather has had a rather chilly effect upon trade in some directions during the week yet with [illegible] it has been as active as [illegible] Rains held off remarkably late and there has been no change from the foggy weather of the previous week Imports of merchandise by rail are less regular and rather lighter on the whole while steamers do not bring full freights Distributive demands have not materially shortened but it is evident that interior stocks are of good proportions Price changes are few and unimportant

The general feeling of confidence over the country that continues to be exhibited in all departments of commercial activity is perhaps the best exponent of the improving tendency of trade and industrial affairs that from week to week appears to be making steady progress Eastern mail dates speak of the widening of [illegible] speculative field in the stock market a firmer temper of the markets [illegible] the financial [illegible] the easier working of the money market and [illegible] in nearly all the merchandise markets The advance in silver [illegible] wheat [illegible] buyers is [illegible] beginning [illegible] for the American staple which is checked by [illegible] the resources of the banks and notwithstanding the efforts of [illegible] to retain their gold reserves by [illegible] the premium on gold bars [illegible] cable [illegible] advise [illegible] shipment [illegible] The principal merchandise markets are [illegible] by a very firm tone notwithstanding that the [illegible] movement of trade has been of moderate proportions because of seasonable influences The strength of the iron market is perhaps the most significant feature and just now is being watched with peculiar interest In a few weeks large consumers of pig iron will be negotiating for contracts for next year's supplies and the prices at which the contracts will be accepted will have an important bearing on the further development of the existing prosperity of the whole iron industry. At New York November [illegible] the market for Brazil coffees had [illegible] with heavy trading in spot and [illegible] as well as in options The [illegible] appears to have been again rather [illegible] strong bullish feeling that still prevails in Europe [illegible] from Brazil are [illegible] Mild coffees were slightly higher in sympathy Refined petroleum ruled steady under a moderate inquiry for both case and barrel case being quoted [illegible] The New York market for rice receded slightly, but at the South all markets were strong and at the coast had slightly advanced As compared with last year, the movement at Charleston is reported to be about 10 000 bbls ahead but in Louisiana over 70 000 bbls behind Prices on all kinds except fancy average 1c per lb below those of equal date last year The market for raw sugars had ruled rather tame refined moderately active and steady production being fairly [illegible] New and large speculative purchases of teas were noted with a firmer market Tin ruled higher in sympathy with an advance in London on [illegible] spot The request for tin plates was fairly active and at about old prices

Salmon shipments foreign for November were 800 cs Hadolet and 2000 cs Pillar Rock brands by the John Gambles to Liverpool Eastward rail shipments were 300 cs Warren [illegible] cs Pillar Rock [illegible] Elmore Sanborn & Co including 300 cs [illegible] Elmore's stencil 600 cs [illegible] Cutting [illegible] cs Tongue Point stencil [illegible] cs Tomahawk stencil 40 cs A W Berry [illegible] cs Tillamook [illegible] various [illegible] total of [illegible] George T Myers sent from the Sound [illegible] cases Two cars salt salmon from the Sound and one car [illegible] went East.

THE LOCAL MARKET

BEANS—Very light stocks with fair demand Quote 1½@2½c for all grades At San Francisco the market is largely supplied and duller

BREAD ETC—Market firm with fair call Quote ship [illegible] soda crackers [illegible] others [illegible]

CANNED GOODS—The request is good and [illegible] for a large variety Tomatoes are quoted $1 [illegible] for [illegible] San Francisco quotes apricots $1 [illegible] berries $ [illegible] peaches $2 [illegible] pears $ [illegible] plums $1 [illegible]

COAL OIL—Imports [illegible] Ordinary brands [illegible]

PICKLES—[illegible]

COFFEE—Very firm in sympathy with [illegible] Arbuckle's [illegible] Guatemala [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Supplies [illegible] equal to demands and the [illegible] and [illegible] dressed Mutton [illegible] Hogs in [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK Dec 1—Government bonds were [illegible] and steady Stocks showed a marked increase in business and though the market [illegible] were a continuance of yesterday's movement the afternoon saw a general recovery and the close was at generally the best prices of the day Union Pacific was influenced greatly by the report of the government directors Central Pacific sympathized with Union Pacific and was notably strong toward the close on increased business Oregon Improvement was strong, closing with a net gain of 4½ per cent The market was decidedly strong at the opening, the general list showing advances of [illegible] Early losses [illegible] were not made up until well into the afternoon the market in the [illegible] has been comparatively [illegible] last two hours [illegible] was strong after about the best prices reached

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCK REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 1—The boom in stocks shows no abatement The public have at last taken an interest in the market and buying orders more than offset sales A tremendous business was done to-day and fluctuations were sharp and violent but the feeling is decidedly bullish and everything on the list closes higher than last evening Interest centers in Con. Cala., Best & Belcher and Ophir, although other stocks are by no means neglected and buyers are plentiful for everything from 50 cents to $50. In the informal session Con Cal, opened at $45, Best & Belcher $27, Ophir $27, Savage $17 On regular call Con. California and Ophir held up to the opening prices while the balance of the list fell off under heavy sales On afternoon call all stocks were higher and closed

Con Cal & Va	48 50	Ophir	30 50
Best & Belcher	27 00	Savage	17 50
Sierra Nevada	14 00	Chollar	8 00
Hale & Norcross	[illegible]	Alta	4 [illegible]
Mexican	14 6[illegible]	Bodie	[illegible]
Yellow Jacket	10 50	Potosi	11 [illegible]
Gould & Curry	12 00	Benton	[illegible]
N B Isle	[illegible]	Peerless	[illegible]
Uno	10 37½	Peer	
Andes	2 10		

After the board Con. California sold at $[illegible] Best & Belcher at $27 Ophir at $30 Alta at $4 [illegible]

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS

NEW YORK Dec 1—Money on call active at 5 to 10 closing 5 asked Prime mercantile paper 4½ [illegible] Sterling exchange dull and weak at $4 80½ for sixty day bills $4 84½ for demand

BONDS

3s	100	4½s coupon)	110½
4s (coupon)	1 8½	Pacific 6s	[illegible]

STOCKS

American Express	10[illegible]	Northwestern	1[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	68⅞	N Y Central	114 [illegible]
Canada Southern	6[illegible]	Oregon Navigation	106½
Central Pacific	50½	Transcontinental	
Burlington	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Lackawanna	41[illegible]	Panama	[illegible]
Denver & Rio Grande	3[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Erie	3[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville	[illegible]	U S Express	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Fargo Express	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	Western Union	
N P Preferred	61⅞		

MONEY MARKET

LONDON Dec 1—Bank of England rate of interest 4 per cent Silver bullion per ounce [illegible]

NEW YORK Dec 1—Silver bullion [illegible] Sterling exchange prime banks long 4 81½ short 4 85 Good commercial [illegible] lower documentary [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 1—Transfers [illegible] Sterling exchange on London 60 days $4 81@4 81½ do documentary $4 80¼@4 80½

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 1—Weather thick wind southeast

Receipts—Wheat 180 000 ctls flour [illegible] Barley 1 000 ctls oats 800 ctls potatoes [illegible]

Stocks in city warehouses Dec 1—Wheat [illegible] tons barley [illegible] 000 tons oats 1400 tons

Freights—Quiet and easy demand slow Chartered [illegible] coal from Departure bay to San Francisco Am ship Wilna

Potatoes There is a good demand for choice Burbank $1 [illegible] Peerless [illegible]

Butter Weak [illegible] choice fresh roll [illegible]

Eggs—The market is lower and weak at the decline fresh ranch [illegible]

Provisions—Fairly [illegible] bacon 11 [illegible] hams [illegible]

Hops Buyers are holding aloof from the market and little or no business doing Quotations nominal at 20@25c

Bags—Weak Calcuttas [illegible]

[illegible]

Wool Firm for choice and weak for poor grades

Oats Weak and dull, Oregon nominal $1 [illegible]

Barley Firmly held but quieter No 1 feed [illegible]

Wheat Strong with a good undertone the demand [illegible] but business is checked owing to extreme views of holders No 1 shipping $1 4[illegible] buyer season active at $1 4[illegible] buyer year $1 44 Call closed $1 41 buyer season $1 [illegible] buyer year

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO Dec 1—Wheat firmer opened [illegible] December [illegible] January [illegible] February [illegible] May At noon [illegible] December [illegible] January [illegible] March [illegible] May Closed [illegible] December [illegible] January [illegible] March

Provisions Higher pork $10 [illegible] December [illegible] short ribs [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW YORK Dec 1—Mining shares [illegible] very active [illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK Dec 1—Wheat firmer opened [illegible] December [illegible] January [illegible] February [illegible] May [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK Dec 1—[illegible]

Foreign Markets

BEERBOHM

LONDON Dec 1—Weather [illegible] frost Cargoes off coast strong Cargoes on passage firm and [illegible] dearer Mark Lane [illegible] strong [illegible] English [illegible] American [illegible] California [illegible] off coast [illegible] nearly due [illegible] Red winter cargoes off coast [illegible] Red winter prompt shipment [illegible] English country markets generally dearer French do firm Quantities on passage to U K wheat and flour 1 [illegible] qrs to continent wheat 10 000 qrs

LIVERPOOL Dec 1—Wheat enhanced pretensions of sellers Stocks in Liverpool 440 000 to 460 000 qrs wheat 120 000 to 140 000 bbls flour

LONDON Dec 1—1 P M Cargoes on passage firm but less active

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON Dec 1—At the wool sales to-day there was a large attendance Bidders showed more confidence and the market was slightly firmer

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL Dec 1—Wheat firm demand good holders offer sparingly Corn firm [illegible] and good

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

SHIPPING NOTES

Br bark Deanfield sailed from San Pedro Nov [illegible] for this port

Bark Alden Besse put into Honolulu Nov 4 and proceeded next day

Bark Coloma put into Honolulu Nov 10 and proceeded next day

Australian advices report Br ship Loch Ranza at Newcastle Nov 3 Br ship Ballochmyle and Br bark Grampus at Melbourne Nov 4 The Ballochmyle was reported sailed Oct 6 and the Grampus has taken other business

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 1—Arrived—Str Wellington [illegible] Departure Bay str Zealandia Honolulu str Mexico [illegible] Sailed—Br ship Mirzapore [illegible] Br ship Stockbridge Cork [illegible] str Oceanic Hong Kong bk Tidal Wave Port Madison

SEATTLE Dec 1—Sailed—Ship [illegible] San Francisco

PORT TOWNSEND Dec 1—Arrived Bk C O Whitmore Honolulu

ASTORIA Dec 1—Str Oregon left out at [illegible] P M [illegible] left up at [illegible] P M with Br bk [illegible] weather cloudy wind east.

FOREIGN PORTS

QUEENSTOWN Nov 23 Arrived Fr bk [illegible] hence July [illegible] days out

Functional derangement of the female system is [illegible] by the use of Dr R V Pierce's Favorite Prescription [illegible] restores health and strength By all druggists

Gen Grant's Harvard LL D

Chicago News

Gen Grant was dubbed LL D by Harvard and during the campaign of 1872 some one published a burlesque in the form of a minute little volume [illegible] as big as a postage stamp [illegible] with [illegible] the short speeches of the [illegible] under the title The Literary [illegible] of Ulysses Grant [illegible] showed a copy to the general [illegible] He had never heard of it, and was very much amused by the little volume After reading it through, as he could in five minutes he turned to me with a smile and said This is very good you must give it to me I want to show it to Mrs Grant, who does not realize what a famous man I am getting to be

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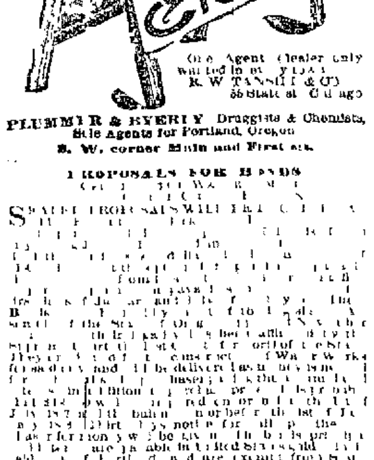

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PLUMMER & KYERLY Druggists & Chemists, Sole Agents for Portland, Oregon S. W. corner Main and First sts.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS

[illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE [illegible]

[illegible] By order of the Water Committee

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER Clerk

Portland Oregon November 23 1886

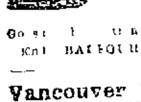
United States Marshal's Sale on Execution

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DISTRICT OF Oregon [illegible] By virtue of an execution issued out of the [illegible] of the United States for the District of Oregon [illegible] delivered in favor of [illegible] for the sum of [illegible] the [illegible] of said [illegible] of execution [illegible] the following described parcel of real estate as the property of said defendant to wit: Block No [illegible] of Holliday's Addition to the City of East Portland County of Multnomah State of Oregon and I will on TUESDAY the 14th day of December 1886 at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the Court House door at Portland Multnomah County, State of Oregon district aforesaid proceed to sell the above described property to the highest bidder therefor, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution costs and accruing costs. PENUMBRA KELLY U S Marshal

Dated at Portland in said district, the 10th day of November 1886.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

LIVERPOOL TO PORTLAND, DIRECT.



The A1 Iron Barque

NITH

[illegible] will be dispatched [illegible]

[illegible] BALFOUR GUTHRIE & CO Consignees

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER,

Capt. Jas. T Gray, leave Portland at 3 P. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Morrison street.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

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LEAVES [illegible] TUESDAY [illegible] from Astoria Monday, Wednesday and Friday [illegible] A M

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Connections at Portland with O. & C. and Westside trains Vancouver and Oregon City boats and Eastern bound trains. F. A. SEALY Agent Portland

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Portland and Lacamas Route.

On and after Monday, O [illegible] the STR. TRAVELLER will leave Columbia River Paper Co's Dock foot of Alder st., for Lacamas Tuesday Thursday and Saturday [illegible] Leave Lacamas Monday Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M calling at Vancouver Fisher's and all intermediate landings For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat.

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A B GRAHAM Agent

FROM NEW YORK FOR PORTLAND, OR. DIRECT.

The Favorite A1 Clipper Ship

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Willamette Steamboat Co's Str's

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Capital $3 000 000
Reserve fund (in addition) $875 000
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Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.

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Capital Paid Up [illegible]
Assets [illegible]
Net Surplus [illegible]
Principal Office 31 Stark st.

Union Insurance Company FIRE AND MARINE. OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital - - - $750,000.

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O'SHEA BROS., Wholesale Butchers & Packers And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats. Special attention given to supplying ships. Stalls 23, 25 and 24 Central Market, Portland

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Consumers Beware!

There are imitations of the celebrated and old reliable

J.B. PACE TOBACCOS.

The Genuine has the FULL NAME,

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Don't be deceived. You are imposed upon if the initials

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ASTHMA CURED GERMAN ASTHMA CURE Instantly relieves the most violent attack, and insures comfortable sleep. NO WAITING for RESULTS. Being used by inhalation, its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is the result in all curable cases. A single trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c and $1 00 of any druggist, or by mail Sample Free for stamp. Dr R. SCHIFFMANN St. Paul Minn.

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London and San Francisco Bank, LIMITED. Capital and Reserve $2 300,000 Head Office, [illegible] Broad st., London. This Bank transacts a General [illegible] Exchange business, makes loans discounts bills, issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world. Portland Branch, 48 First St. W MACKINTOSH Manager,

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Rates of Interest on Deposits,
Three months 4 per cent.
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One Year 6 "

LOANED ON MORTGAGES $7,597,721 in 11 Years.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States. SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis St. Paul Omaha, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest. SIGHT and TIME BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort on the Main, Hong Kong. COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points

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ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States. SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER on San Francisco and New York. MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

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SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER sold on New York, Boston, Chicago Omaha St Paul San Francisco and all principal places throughout the Northwest. EXCHANGE sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong Collections Receive Prompt Attention.

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Paid-up Capital $1,850 000
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Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London. Branches—Portland San Francisco, Victoria, This bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted, Deposits received on current account, subject to check, also on special certificate. FRED'K TOWNSEND Manager.

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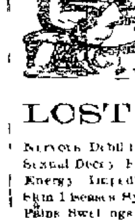

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Young, Middle-aged and Old, Single or Married Men And All who Suffer from

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses Sexual Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Lack of Energy, Impediment to Marriage, also Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, [illegible] [illegible] Both Sexes [illegible]

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In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for **Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,** and Prostration from over-work or other causes $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder for $5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS or sent postpaid on receipt of price—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

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SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND IN EVERY RESPECT THE BEST ROUTE.

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Montreal Toronto Ottawa, Halifax, Portland Boston New York Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City St. Louis and All Points East and Southeast.

Finest Dining & Sleeping Car Route in the World!

Private Drawing Rooms Luxurious Smoking Rooms and Elegant Bath Rooms attached to all sleepers.

New and Elegant Second Class Sleepers from Port Moody to Montreal, Free of Charge!

Courteous Employes. Splendid Passenger Equipments. Three Thousand Miles of Sixty-pound Steel Rail Track Ballasted Along its Entire Length!

An Ever Changing Panorama of Grand and Magnificent Scenery!

[illegible] to the Atlantic by this [illegible] of uninterrupted magnificence [illegible] Mountains [illegible] the most magnificent canyons [illegible] world [illegible] miles along a glacier front [illegible] Selkirks and the Gold [illegible] Grandeur and Sublimity that of the [illegible] Alps of Switzerland

[illegible] Railway is the Only [illegible] The Canadian Pacific [illegible] Portland via [illegible] Line to the East [illegible] Astoria and Tacoma, Seattle [illegible] Points. All Puget Sound [illegible]

Sleeping Car accommodations [illegible] reserved in advance. RATES! RAPID TRANSIT—LOWEST [illegible]

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OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO. COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE.

Train for the East leaves Ash st. wharf every day at 3 15 P. M.,

With Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Council Bluffs, St Paul, W[illegible] la Walla and Dayton without change Train from the East arrives at 10:15 A. M every day.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

FROM PORTLAND Leaving at 12 Midnight as follows: | FROM SAN FRANCISCO Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A. M. as follows:

[illegible]

TO ASTORIA.

[illegible] Mail Steamer leaves Ash st. daily except Sunday at 6 A M for Astoria

TO DALLES AND CASCADES.

Leave [illegible] A. M. except Sunday

TO OREGON CITY AND DAYTON,

[illegible] leave Portland 7 A. M. Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way points. Returning leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

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GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad,

Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.

The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast, VIA ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. Is the ONLY Line Running Passenger Trains, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c), Luxuriant Day Coaches, Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge), From Washington and Oregon Points To The East VIA ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS. SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars.

Leave Portland at 3 P. M. daily; arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon, fourth day.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Train leaves Front and G daily at 11:00 A. M.; arrive New Tacoma 6 15 P M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

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ONLY POPULAR ROUTE
OVER PICTURESQUE RANGES

Fast Time! Sure Connection! New Equipment!

225 MILES SHORTER! 20 HOURS' LESS TIME!

Accommodations Unsurpassed for Comfort and Safety—Fares and Freights MUCH LESS than by any other route between all points in Willamette Valley and San Francisco!

ONLY ROUTE VIA

YAQUINA BAY!

—TO—

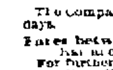
SAN FRANCISCO.

DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS

(Except Sundays)

Leave Corvallis 1 15 P M [illegible] Leave Yaquina 7 31 A. M. Oregon and California Westside trains connect at Corvallis

THE OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO'S FINE A1 STEAMSHIP



YAQUINA CITY

—SAILS—

FROM YAQUINA | FROM SAN FRANCISCO
[illegible] | Dec. 4
[illegible] | Dec. 16
[illegible] | Dec. 28
[illegible] | Jan. 9
[illegible] | Jan. 21

The Company reserves the right to change sailing days.

Fares between Corvallis and San Francisco: Rail and Cabin $14 Rail and Steerage $9 00 For further information apply to CHAS. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt., Corvallis.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA VIA **Oregon & California R. R.** And Connections. Time 3½ Days. Fare to San Francisco $32; to Sacramento $30

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division. BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND Mail Train.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland... 8:00 A. M. Ashland ..... 4:00 A. M.
Ashland..... 8:45 P. M. Portland....... 3.45 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland....... 4:00 P. M. Lebanon........ 9:20 P. M.
Lebanon....... 4:45 A. M. Portland .... 10 05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Daily between Portland and Ashland. The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division. BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS Mail Train.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland ...... 7.30 A. M. Corvallis ...... 12.25 P. M.
Corvallis ...... 1.30 P. M. Portland...... 6.15 P. M.

At Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific R. R. for Yaquina Bay

Express Train.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland.......... 4.50 P. M. McMinnville...... 8:00 P. M.
McMinnville...... 5:45 A. M. Portland .... 9:00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office cor. Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured at company's office,

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five P. M., on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

PROVED AN ALIBI.

Sheriff Jordan Tried Yesterday and Found Not Guilty.

HE HAD THE MOST WITNESSES.

Tom Mountain and his Wife Tell a Straight Story but Jordan Successfully Adopts Old Man Weller's Defense.

Yesterday Sheriff Thomas A. Jordan was tried in the United States circuit court on an indictment charging him with attempting to obstruct the process of the court by inducing a witness to leave the state. The witness was Thomas A. Mountain and the case in which he was a witness was one against H. Wise, indicted for bribery at the general election last June. Throughout the day the courtroom was filled with spectators.

The prosecution was conducted by United States District Attorney McArthur, and the defense by Messrs. Gearin and Williams.

After some delay the jury was selected, and was composed of the following citizens: John Buoy, Henry Allen, C. S. Emerson, T. T. Thompson, Willis Dunagan, W. F. Kirk, Al Herren, D. G. Cooper, Grant M. Allen, G. P. Lark, W. H. Williams, G. W. Snell.

THOMAS A. MOUNTAIN

Was the first witness called in behalf of the government. He testified substantially as follows: Knew H. Wise, indicted for [illegible] on the election day in June last, [illegible] circumstances connected [illegible]. Knew the defendant, Thomas A. [illegible] indictment. The defendant, Jordan, came to his (witness') house on the evening of the 31 of October [illegible] was surprised [illegible] asked him in [illegible] to see him call there. I was present in the sitting room, where my wife [illegible]. He told me that the United States grand jury would meet and that I would have to go away, as I had got myself into trouble and made many enemies. According to appointment I met him the following day in No. [illegible] engine house, where he said that he wanted me to go to San Francisco, and if I didn't go he would see that I got no work in this city. Later in the day he told me that "everything is all right," the grand jury would not meet as early as he thought. He came to my house again on the evening of the 8th of October and talked to me and my wife about my going away. Wanted me to go to San Francisco and stay five or six weeks; he told me he would give me $100 and see that my wife needed nothing during my absence; also promised me work as driver in the fire department, or something equally as good, upon my return; told him my wife was sick and I couldn't stay away so long, to which he replied that I must go as I could get no work here. After more urging I finally consented to go on the 14th of October. He then took his departure. A half hour later Mr. Hawley came to my house and told me that he had a subpena for me from the United States court. I asked him to go in and find Jordan and tell him about it. Finally I concluded to go down town with Hawley. Requested him to step into the Gem saloon, on First street, between Stark and Oak, and ask Jordan to step out if he were there. Jordan was in the place and he came out. I told him I had been subpenaed by the United States court. He answered, "I'll attend to that; you go home."

"At 12:30 o'clock that night (on the 8th of October) he again called at my house and told me to dress myself and go away at once. He deposited $100 on a table in the room—four $20 pieces, one $10 piece, $5 in silver, and a $5 bill. He told me to take $80 and leave $20 with my wife, who was crying during the interview. I then declined to go away unless he gave me $100 and left $40 with my wife. At length he acceded to my request and we left the house together, and I went to the Astoria boat."

At this point the direct examination closed.

Mr. Richard Williams, counsel for defense, cross-examined the witness without getting much out of him beyond what was elicited during the direct examination. He testified that he had never asked Jordan for money. The defendant told him it would not do for them to be seen together. "I told no one to tell the district attorney that I was about leaving the country and that he had better take steps to arrest me. I spent the money Jordan gave me, before my arrest at Astoria by United States Marshal Kees, for drinks and various other things; did not gamble it off; played a little seven up, that's all; did not say that I would not rest till I cinched Jordan; didn't say to any one, 'I threw Tom Jordan, and would throw the rest of the party hard.'"

Noon having arrived court then adjourned until 1 o'clock P. M. Judge Deady, however, took occasion to caution the jury against discussing the case with any outsider and not even among themselves.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Court met at 1 o'clock, and Thomas Mountain resumed his testimony. He said: "I told my father that I was going away. I met him on the corner of [illegible] and West Park streets, and acquainted him with Jordan's proposition. I met Mr. Joseph Simon on the [illegible] of [illegible] and First street, and he said that he wanted to see me at his office. I subsequently went there, when he took me into a small room and closed the door. He wanted me to go before the United States grand jury and tell them that Pierson, who was arrested last June for selling his vote, had sold some wood to Wise, and that the money he had received from the latter on election day was the balance due him for the wood, and not for his vote. Furthermore, he wanted me to see the foreman of the grand jury and tell him that when I preferred my charges against Pierson and Wise I did so in the heat of passion, and that I was sorry for what I did. He also said to me that District Attorney McArthur did not want to press the charge against Wise. He asked me whether I would come back and tell him what I had testified to, and I promised to do so. I felt very sorry for what I did in the Jordan matter, and asked Mr. Simon to lend me $250 on my note so that I could get away. I did not say that the district attorney had [illegible] me; my statement to the grand jury was [illegible] voluntarily."

MRS. MARY MOUNTAIN

Wife of the prosecuting witness was next called to the stand. She said:

"Yes, Mr. Jordan, the defendant, the first time on the evening of October 8, this year, when he called at our house. The first words I heard him utter to my husband as he entered were, 'You got yourself in a nice fix; you will have to leave, for you have got all your friends down on you.' No one would help him to get work. I did not know who he was; Jordan was all he left. Heard him make an engagement with Mr. Mountain to meet him at an engine house the following day because he did not want to be seen coming to our house in the daytime. He called again on Friday night; don't recollect the date. He then spoke to my husband about the grand jury and told him he would have to leave on the steamer of the 14th. He offered him money to go. Mr. Jordan had not been gone but a short time when Mr. Hawley called with a subpena. Mr. Mountain asked him to take it to Mr. Jordan in a saloon where he generally goes. Then my husband changed his mind and said, 'Wait, I'll go with you,' and they went out together. My husband returned in a short time and we retired. About 1 o'clock that night Mr. Jordan again knocked at the door of our house. My husband got up and let him in. Mr. Jordan said that he wanted him to get off on the Astoria steamer that night so as to be able to meet the San Francisco bound steamer. He gave my husband $1[illegible] and told him to leave $2[illegible] for me. He also promised him a position in the fire department. Mr. Jordan stayed at our house till about 2 o'clock when they left together. I felt badly to have Mr. Mountain leave, because I was sick at the time. He told me he would not go if I did not want him to do so. Fearing that Mr. Mountain would be kept out of employment I made no objection to his going away. Mr. Jordan asked me [illegible] where he would stop in the city and promised to meet him there."

Under cross-examination by Mr. Williams Mrs. Mountain testified that when Mr. Jordan made his midnight visit to the house she was sitting in the dining room, which [illegible] the sitting room. She could not help listening to the conversation, [illegible] of being [illegible] eavesdropper. Mr. Jordan said he would send me $40 after my husband's departure.

With Mrs. Mountain's testimony the prosecution rested their case.

THE DEFENSE

I. F. Arnold, the barkeeper at the [illegible] saloon, was called and testified as to the time Mr. Jordan was in that place on the [illegible].

BENJ. F. [illegible]

[illegible] was called [illegible]. His testimony was [illegible] to the time when Jordan and [illegible] visited [illegible] came up to see [illegible] papers for [illegible] had been wanted to Salem and [illegible] Jordan that afternoon [illegible] had failed [illegible]. Jordan was to start for New Mexico as soon as he obtained the requisition, and that was why he (Jordan) was so anxious. Witness was in bed when they reached his house; it was after [illegible] o'clock. He and Jordan had indulged in some rather warm words over the matter of the requisition, Jordan accusing him indirectly of being somewhat careless. After some conversation Jordan and Gleason went away. Witness was very positive as to the date.

JAMES GLEASON

Next took the stand. His testimony, which was clear, was quite long and substantially was to the purport: "He was acting as attorney for Shindler & Co., and had been ever since it was known that Beebe was a defaulter. That was why he was interested in obtaining the requisition. On the afternoon of October 8 he was with Jordan. As the requisition was expected to arrive on the train, Jordan gave witness his key and told him to go to the postoffice and look in his (Jordan's) box; he did so, but found no requisition. He then made an appointment to meet Jordan at the Gem saloon during the evening. He did so and found Jordan at the saloon playing cards. They then agreed to telegraph to Salem and ask to have the papers sent down the following day. At the telegraph office witness was told that an answer to the dispatch might be expected about 10 o'clock. He and Jordan after some more talk concluded to go and see Mr. McGinn, and ascertain if he had heard anything from Salem. They called a hack and were driven to McGinn's office but he was not in. They then drove up to his house and found him in bed. On being asked if he had heard from Salem, McGinn said yes; that he had received a letter from the governor's secretary that before a requisition was sent down it was necessary to have a copy of Beebe's indictment forwarded to Salem. When Jordan heard this he told McGinn he should have informed him (Jordan) before and seemed much put out. McGinn [illegible] retorted and some [illegible] words were exchanged between the [illegible]. McGinn then shut the door and they drove away. Witness suggested that they go down to Charles Christie's house, as he was clerk of the court, take him up to the courthouse, where copies of the indictment could be made out, sent to Salem the next morning and the requisition sent down on the afternoon train. This was done. On reaching the courthouse Christie and witness each made a copy of the indictment while Jordan went down stairs and wrote a letter to the secretary of state. After this the papers were placed in an envelope, and witness and Christie left the courthouse and dropped the letter in the postoffice as they passed. After that they took a drink and separated. Witness thought it was about 11 when they went to McGinn's. When witness and Christie left Jordan at the courthouse it was about ten or fifteen minutes to 1 o'clock. They left the hack at the courthouse. Witness did not see Jordan again that night. When he went to bed he looked at his watch, and found it nearly 1 o'clock.

JOSEPH SIMON

Was called and testified as to Jordan calling at his home in a hack on the night of October 8. Witness had some very important business to transact with Jordan; he explained the nature at some length to the court. It was Jewish holiday and he did not go down to his office that day, but had sent word to Jordan that he wished to see him on very important business. It was in response to this that Jordan had called at witness' house. They were driven at once to Simon's office, where they transacted the business. It did not require probably more than twelve minutes. When they came down stairs Simon told the hackman to drive him home and give the fare to him (Jordan). They then separated, Simon proceeding straight home in the hack and leaving Jordan on the sidewalk near Washington and Second streets. It was then after 12:30 A. M., witness stated.

Mr. Simon then testified at much length in regard to certain conversations between himself and Mountain; that Mountain had met him on the street and wished to have a talk with him; that he subsequently came to witness' office and asked him to give him $150, which he declined to do; that Mountain wanted him to loan him that amount and failing in this, had asked him to endorse a note for the sum named. Witness said he declined to give him anything. Mountain said he wished to go away; that he wanted money, and it would be to the advantage of Jordan to have him go away. Witness testified that Mountain told him he was very sorry that he had had anything to do with the arrest of W[illegible]; that he was sorry he had been before the grand jury and given testimony against Jordan; that he had said much more to the same effect. If Simon would only give him $1[illegible] or get that amount for him, he would leave and not testify in the case against Jordan. But witness refused to let him have any sum.

CHARLES CHRISTIE

Was called. Witness corroborated the testimony given by Mr. Gleason in regard to Gleason and Jordan calling at his house on the night of October 8. He went with them to the courthouse where he and Gleason made separate copies of the Beebe indictment. While they were making the copies Jordan went down stairs into his office to write a letter which was to be sent to Salem along with a copy of the other paper. Witness and Gleason left Jordan at the courthouse with the hack and came on down by the postoffice on foot, where Gleason dropped the letter. It was about 1 o'clock or perhaps a few minutes past, when they left the courthouse. They took a drink in the saloon on the corner of Sixth and Washington streets and soon after separated, Gleason going [illegible] and witness returning to his home.

THOS. A. JORDAN

Was examined. Witness corroborated in every particular the testimony given by Mr. McGinn as to the conversation which took place at that gentleman's house the night of October 8, in regard to the Beebe requisition. He corroborated in every particular Mr. Gleason's testimony in reference to the same matter; also what Mr. Christie and Mr. Simon testified to. While he was waiting at the Gem saloon for Mr. Gleason to meet him by appointment, Mr. Hawley came in and told him Mountain was outside and wished to speak with him; witness went out and saw Mountain; the latter wanted to go away and wanted Jordan to let him have some money, but he told him he had none. After some conversation on that subject witness went back into the saloon to wait for Gleason. Several days prior to this witness said he had met Mountain at the corner of Second and Stark streets; that he said he couldn't find anything to do; everybody was turning against him; could not understand it; he wished to go away for a time and when he came back it would be all right. He asked witness to let him have $100, but witness told him he had no money to give him, and walked away. On the night of the 8th, after he left Simon, witness said he met officer Nash and asked him to come into the Reception saloon and have something. That Nash accepted the invitation and went in; witness took a drink and Nash a cigar. It was then about a quarter to 1 o'clock. He met Milt Howe in the saloon; asked him where he was going to sleep that night. Howe said at his home or office; witness told him he had better come along up to Jim Stewart's house and sleep with him; witness said "Jim has gone away, and his family is in San Francisco. He gave me his key this morning and asked me to sleep at his house and look after things. I am also going away to New Mexico in a few days and you may as well take the key and sleep in the house when I leave." Witness said Stewart soon [illegible] and he, Stewart and Howe left company, going to the corner of Fifth and Washington streets together. Stewart then left for [illegible] house and witness and Howe went up to Stewart's house, where they staid all night. Witness and Howe occupied the same bed.

On cross-examination witness stated that he did not leave Stewart's house on the night of October 8; that he never offered money to Mountain, never gave him any, never asked or endeavored to persuade him to leave the town; that he never was in Mountain's house at any time.

[illegible] NASH

Was called and corroborated Jordan's testimony as to going into the Reception saloon to take a cigar. Noticed when he came in that it was about a quarter to 1 o'clock. Said to Stewart: "Tom, it's getting nearly time to close the place," and he said he was going to shut up very soon. Witness did not stay in the saloon but a few minutes; left Jordan in the saloon.

THOMAS STEWART

The proprietor of the Reception saloon was called; said Jordan and Nash came into his saloon on the night of October 8 [illegible] the time [illegible], took a drink and the latter a cigar. It then lacked only a few minutes to 1 o'clock. He soon afterward closed the place and came up Washington street as far as Fifth with Jordan and Howe; he went home and the two latter men continued up Fifth street.

M. A. HOWE

Testified: Jordan came into the Reception saloon with Nash on the night of October 8. Jordan asked me where I was going to sleep that night. [illegible] he asked me to come up to Jim Stewart's house and sleep with him that night, as there was no one at home and he was looking after things there. Stewart closed his saloon about 1 o'clock. Jordan and I [illegible] before closing and then I walked [illegible] corner of Fifth and Washington when we left Stewart. I went up [illegible] Stewart's house with Jordan and slept with him; we slept in the same bed.

[illegible] gave the key [illegible] the morning [illegible] left, and asked [illegible] Willamette [illegible] of October [illegible] and said he wished to see me. He said he wanted $[illegible]; that he had been before the United States grand jury and had testified to something which was very damaging to Jordan. He said it would be greatly to Jordan's advantage for him to leave, that he knew I was a friend of Jordan and that was why he came to me. I said he must be going a long ways; he said he wanted some money for himself, that he was not going away without any, and did not propose to leave his family destitute. I then said he could stay if he wished to, for I would not give him a cent. He then went away.

NOT GUILTY

A number of other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was not of much importance. Peter Esser was called, and testified that he heard Jordan say that he had loaned Mountain $100 to go away with.

Mr. Mountain was recalled, and said that he never had any conversation with Mr. Jordan in regard to this matter.

Jordan was recalled, and said Esser heard him say that Mountain had asked him for a loan of $100 to go away with, but he had never said that he loaned it to him.

A short pause in proceedings here took place, and counsel, after a brief consultation, agreed to submit the case without argument.

Judge Deady then charged the jury, and they retired at 5:15 to deliberate upon the verdict. At 10 [illegible] they returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE EAST SIDE

ACCIDENTS

[illegible] man, whose name was not learned, met with an accident yesterday, which might have cost him his life. It seems he had some new store counters piled on a wagon he was driving through Stephens addition and one of them slipping over the front of the wagon, struck one of the horses, and the team started to run, and the man was knocked off his seat and fell between the team, and holding on to the lines, was dragged nearly a half block in the mud. The team did not run very fast and was stopped near Logan Bro's drug store, corner Fifth and [illegible] streets. The man who was badly cut about the head and [illegible] with dirt was taken into the store where his wounds were dressed and the dirt removed from his eyes. Strange to say no bones were broken and after a short time he was able to proceed on his journey.

A little before noon yesterday Miss [illegible] Kass, a domestic in the family of Mrs. McGinn, while splitting kindling with a hatchet, had the misfortune to strike a glancing blow which took off the end of the left thumb and severed one of the small arteries. Dr. M. A. [illegible] dressed the wound and the girl was taken to her home at Clackamas.

EAST PORTLAND SOCIAL CLUB

The first invitation social of the above-named club took place at Neppach's hall last evening, and was one of the finest affairs of the kind ever given in this city. The old decorations of evergreens and flags, which had been up for the past three years, were taken down and the room thoroughly cleaned, and re-decorated by a committee of young gentlemen and ladies appointed for that purpose, and the hall never looked so well before. The music was furnished by Messrs. Parsons & Hays' orchestra and was all that could be desired. The grand march was called at 9 o'clock and dancing continued until 1 o'clock. The affair was a most enjoyable one, and the club have reason to feel proud of the manner in which the several committees performed the duties assigned them.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS LODGE ELECTIONS

The semi-annual meeting of Phalanx lodge No. 11 of the above order took place at their hall, in this city, Tuesday evening, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: C. C., J. H. Schade; V. C., F. Wagner; prelate, John Gwilt; M. of E., H. Meyer; M. of F., A. B. Bloomer; K. of R. and S., H. H. [illegible]; M. of A., I. R. Neal. The installation ceremonies will take place on the evening of the 1st Tuesday in January, 188[illegible].

NOTES

The committee to whom is entrusted the management of the Episcopal fair request that all articles for the fancy tables be sent in to the rectory, if possible on Saturday and Monday at the latest.

Councilman Merrick, who was appointed a committee of one to locate the fifty old street lamps, has performed that duty. It will now be in order to put the lamps in proper repair and fit them with the new burners, and we may expect to have more light outside the business streets.

About [illegible] o'clock last evening a man was found lying on the sidewalk near a lamp post at the corner of I street, and the railroad. People passing by thought he was dead or dying as he could not move or speak, but was [illegible] able to roll his eyes a little. The police was sent for [illegible] get him [illegible] it was discovered he was so dead drunk he could not stand. [illegible] get a wagon to take him to the jail [illegible].

[illegible] in the center of the I street roadway between [illegible] street and the [illegible]. The [illegible] streets, more especially the latter, [illegible] have been [illegible] the same number of days and [illegible] has not broken [illegible] legs. Fourth street between [illegible] is in a very unsafe condition, and [illegible] possible.

DAYTON NOTES

DAYTON, W. T., [illegible]

[illegible] suffering [illegible]

[illegible] Smith's hardware store has been [illegible] eastern firm.

A. [illegible] Dexter started for Pennsylvania last [illegible] evening to visit kindred and friends.

[illegible] Express Delivery Agent [illegible] has been quite ill [illegible].

[illegible] formerly with I. N. Arnett [illegible] has started a jewelry store [illegible].

[illegible] surgical [illegible] Miss Alice B[illegible] years [illegible].

[illegible] are doing [illegible]. A good holiday business is [illegible] looked for.

[illegible] Mustard as night watchman [illegible] good man.

[illegible] Hopkins [illegible] started for [illegible] last Thursday. [illegible] will return with a bride.

W. C. Barton, who has been in the [illegible] business here for a short time, [illegible] his former home in Virginia last week.

[illegible] Richards, whose drug store was [illegible] a month ago, has abandoned the idea of going again into the drug business, but will embark in stock raising in Yakima county.

[illegible] iron railing has been placed on [illegible] of the courthouse [illegible] owing to [illegible] weather the cementing of the exterior of the building had to be dispensed with at present.

[illegible] eight pieces [illegible] in the territory, last [illegible] gave a dance which was enjoyed by [illegible].

Dayton never [illegible] the weather at [illegible] of the year. At present writing the sun is shining brightly and everything has [illegible] spring. There was a small amount of snow fell but did [illegible].

[illegible] Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings [illegible] Madley and Miss Minnie Shi[illegible] [illegible] Shakespeare [illegible] performed on the piano. The lady is a native of Walla Walla and [illegible] of music. She is also [illegible] musical circles [illegible].

PARALLEL TO BE [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] American patrons. [illegible] and [illegible] was paid him to remove a [illegible] for which any tyro in surgery would have been glad to have received $5 for [illegible] other [illegible] which [illegible] it was not long ere the citizens [illegible] was fraud, humbug and liar. But in the meantime he made a genuine [illegible] fortune and quietly decamped.

I see in THE OREGONIAN that one or two of [illegible] Portland citizens have addressed open letters to them. It is the old story of the stolen horse. Little do the [illegible] care now, since they have cleared some $20,000.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Ordinance Passed for the Construction of Tanner Creek Culvert.

An Old Insurance Bill Paid—Permission Granted to String an Advertising Banner—The Third Street Extension.

A regular meeting of the common council was held last evening, Mayor Gates in the chair, and all members present except Gallagher.

The minutes of the last meeting were considered, read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC.

From George Frank, asking that $[illegible], the balance on a horse sold by the poundmaster, after deducting the necessary expenses, be paid to him. Referred to judiciary committee.

From Capt. Wm. O'Connor, offering the use of a copy of the charter of Detroit City to the committee appointed to revise the charter. Filed.

From F. H. West, agent of the Hawthorne estate, protesting against lots [illegible] and [illegible], in block 140, being sold by the chief of police for delinquent assessments for Harrison street sewer. Referred to judiciary committee and city attorney.

From various parties, asking for street lights at Sheridan and Sixth, Third and Eleventh, North Tenth and E, North Eighteenth and G, Porter and Water, and Lincoln and Fifth streets. Referred to committee on streets and street superintendent.

From residents of Portland heights, asking that the electric light system be extended to that part of the city. Referred to committee on streets.

From J. B. Knapp, asking that the Northwest Coast Dairy association be allowed to meet in the council chamber December 11. Granted.

From L. J. Hartman & Co., asking the privilege of stretching an advertising banner across Washington street during the holiday season.

Gerdes moved that the prayer of the petition be granted.

Fleidner opposed the motion. He said if one person was granted the privilege others would ask it and the streets would present a [illegible] appearance.

Schwab favored granting the petition, and [illegible] was no danger of many asking the same privilege.

[illegible] said that a number of the merchants were going to apply for the same privilege [illegible] committee on streets [illegible] right to grant the privilege.

Several expressed the opinion that the committee had no right to grant such a privilege. The matter ended in the prayer of the petition being granted.

From the Pacific Postal Telegraph Cable company, asking to be allowed to erect poles and string wires in the city. Referred to committee on streets.

From Bays & Jeffery, giving notice of the completion of their contract for improving North Seventh street and that [illegible] is due them. Filed.

From John L. Walker, asking that a sewer be constructed in First street from Mill to Montgomery. Granted.

From Mrs. Ann Boscher, stating that on the opening of North Eighteenth street part of her lot had been assessed to the railroad company and that on the property thus unlawfully assessed there was a lien of $1[illegible]. She offered to dedicate the street to the city if the lien was discharged. Referred to judiciary committee and city attorney.

REPORTS

From the assessors in the matter of the sewer on First street, from Harrison to near Lincoln, assessing the cost at $52[illegible]; adopted.

From the committee on fire and water, unfavorable to paying the claim of Henry Hewett for insurance; council refused to adopt [illegible].

From the committee on streets, reporting back the ordinance providing for the construction of the Tanner creek culvert, recommending that it do pass; adopted.

From the same committee, unfavorable to the proposed extension of Seventh street; [illegible].

From the same committee, favoring the proposed extension of North Eighteenth street and recommending the passage of [illegible] ordinance; [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] of the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Portland [illegible] Northern Pacific Terminal company against the city of Portland involving the validity of the proceedings of the common council in the matter of [illegible] laying out and [illegible] street from the north line of [illegible] of North Front street was [illegible] court adverse to the city [illegible]. [illegible] damages awarded [illegible].

A. H. TANNER, [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ORDINANCES

Making a transfer of $[illegible] from [illegible] fund; passed.

Making a transfer of $[illegible] from the general fund to the [illegible] fund; passed.

Providing for the time and manner for constructing a sewer on First street from the sewer in Mill street to a point sixty feet north of Montgomery street; passed.

Declaring the probable cost of improving [illegible] street from Market to Montgomery [illegible] and assessing the same to the property benefited and making appropriations therefor; passed.

Accepting the improvement of North Seventh street from A to North Front and [illegible] twice and referred to committee on streets.

Declaring the probable cost of improving North Seventh street from A to North Front and making appropriation therefor; read twice and referred.

[illegible]

[illegible] the time and manner [illegible] constructing the Tanner creek culvert from Front street to the Willamette river; passed.

Making an appropriation out of the general fund to pay Henry Hewett $1[illegible] for insurance on the fire dredger; passed.

Providing for constructing a sewer on [illegible] street from its present terminus to North Eighteenth street; passed.

Authorizing [illegible] insurance on the fireboat Herman [illegible] in the sum of $4000 against loss by fire. After some discussion on this matter was laid over till next meeting.

For the relief of the bondsmen of J. W. H. W[illegible]; [illegible] passed.

Accepting the improvement of Montgomery street in front of Park blocks [illegible] and making appropriation therefor; passed.

Making an appropriation [illegible] the sewer on Fourth street [illegible]; passed.

[illegible]

W. H. WATKINDS.

RESOLUTIONS

[illegible] city attorney to prepare [illegible] notice of the [illegible] of the ordinance for the extension of [illegible] street; adopted.

[illegible] notice of the proposed [illegible] street; adopted.

[illegible] street superintendent [illegible] at the northeast corner of [illegible] feet to the southeast corner [illegible].

Adjourned.

BROWNSVILLE NOTES

BROWNSVILLE, [illegible]

[illegible] M. Waters [illegible] next summer.

[illegible] this city, there was [illegible] 131 [illegible] season.

Mr. Ted Curran is here with his crew [illegible] on his way up the Calapooia after logs.

This foggy weather the wild geese are getting very troublesome in the wheat fields around here.

Last Saturday, was quarterly meeting day at the M. E. church on the south side, and a large crowd was out to attend the meeting. Revival meetings have been going on for several evenings here.

Mr. J. J. [illegible] left yesterday morning for Southern Oregon on a business trip for a few days.

Mrs. Meeker, mother of Mrs. W. Templeton, is here on a short visit from the Puget Sound country.

The young people held a dancing party at the city hall last Wednesday and Thursday evenings, which was well attended.

The past three days has been the most disagreeable weather experienced for a long time, as the weather was cold and the fog thick.

A committee has been appointed and active steps are being taken to have a big time here on Christmas eve, consisting of Christmas tree, literary exercises, etc.

Mr. Holt Putman has just sold his new house to Mr. Venner and Mr. V. has rented the same to Mr. Chas. Payne, who has just got married and commenced housekeeping.

Trade is good here in spite of the dull times, and our merchants are selling lots of goods, and from all appearances the prospect for the winter wheat crop is very encouraging.

The board of school directors for this district held a called meeting tonight before last and find matters in good shape, though not as many pupils as there has been at this season of the year. The school however is giving splendid satisfaction.

Last Saturday evening the following were duly elected as officers of Calapooia lodge No. [illegible], I. O. O. F.: [illegible] Stoddard, [illegible] Zuner, [illegible]; G. A. Dyson, R. S.; A. [illegible] Kirk, F. S.; J. [illegible] A. [illegible] from A. C. Haasman, W. R. Kirk and [illegible] H. Elwick, trustees. The lodge has a fine property here and is entirely out of debt, and is in a very flourishing condition.

SALEM NOTES

SALEM, [illegible]

[illegible] W. Watt [illegible] city.

[illegible] business before the supreme court.

[illegible] completed the examination [illegible] crossed over to the Polk county side.

[illegible] have already commenced [illegible] new bridge. The structure was [illegible].

[illegible] has just returned from a tour [illegible] Eastern states as one of the managers of [illegible].

[illegible] F. M. Waite and his [illegible] returned [illegible] last evening from an extended tour [illegible] Eastern states.

[illegible] the capital's new steamer [illegible] the main business streets [illegible] in a fearfully muddy condition.

[illegible] of this city, has taken [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] himself to Miss [illegible] of that city.

[illegible] capital building has reached [illegible] relief of a [illegible] carpenters who were to-day paid [illegible] returned to Portland.

[illegible] United States Indian [illegible] the city with [illegible]. He will pay an official visit [illegible] United States Indian training school at Chemawa tomorrow.

James McAfee, who for several years past has been leading salesman in the grocery establishment of John G. Wright, will on the 1st of January enter as a partner in the restaurant and confectionery business now carried on by Amos Strong. Mr. [illegible] Swafford will fill the vacancy in Mr. Wright's establishment.

The ladies of the guild of St. Paul's parish of this city have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. J. Taylor Chambers, president; Mrs. George Bishop, first vice-president; Mrs. George H. Burnett, second vice-president; Mrs. C. S. Woodworth, secretary, and Mrs. Joseph Holman, treasurer.

[illegible]

[illegible] secretary of state, with T. M. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Hon. [illegible] Wright was also elected [illegible]. The following officers were [illegible] for the ensuing year: [illegible] Buck, [illegible]; M. Wilkins, vice-president; [illegible]; A. Bush, treasurer; [illegible] chief marshal; A. T. Miller, marshal of [illegible]. The fair of 188[illegible] will commence on the [illegible] Monday in September as provided [illegible]. Messrs. [illegible] Wright, [illegible] were appointed [illegible].

DAIRYMEN'S ANNUAL MEETING

[illegible] meeting of the Northwest Coast [illegible] association will be held on Friday, December [illegible] at 1 o'clock sharp P. M. [illegible] importance will come before the meeting, [illegible] the election of officers for the ensuing [illegible]. All members are earnestly urged to make a punctual attendance, and all dairymen and [illegible] interested and all friends to the dairy interest are cordially invited to attend.

[illegible] of the executive committee.

[illegible] HEIMAN, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT

SALEM, [illegible]

W. W. [illegible] appellants vs. [illegible] Tilley [illegible] appeal from [illegible]; argued [illegible].

[illegible] appellants vs. [illegible] Blair et al., [illegible] appeal from Benton county; argued and submitted.

CANADA

[illegible]

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—A [illegible] Toronto, Ontario special says: A deplorable instance of the [illegible] McDonald the Canadian [illegible] here is given to the press here. It is shown that [illegible] actually paid, directed and approved [illegible] appeal to the [illegible] Roman Catholics of Canada to support him [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] day until [illegible] and the cures [illegible] permanent or money refunded. You can work [illegible] danger of [illegible]. Consultations free [illegible] stamp for reply and address Drs. Jordan & Luther, [illegible] First National bank, Portland, Oregon.

PACIFIC COAST.

A Stubborn Jury Rebuked by a San Francisco Judge.

REPORT OF GENERAL HOWARD

The Boom in Mining Stocks—Trial of Collins for Criminally Assaulting Mrs. Bel—The Belvidere a Total Loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The jury in the case of Joshua Hamblin, charged with the murder of John Massey, disagreed after being out eighteen hours. It stood eight for acquittal to four for conviction. Judge Toohy reprimanded the jury for not bringing in a verdict.

In discharging the jury Judge Toohy said: "You twelve gentlemen have been entrusted with the facts of this case that have been presented to you by careful and skillful counsel, both for defendant and the people. I have nothing to say as to what has been proved and what has not. It is your province to determine that, but I will call your attention to a few facts before I let you go. You know that there is a great deal of complaint about the courts of justice of this city and a decided outcry on the part of the public, expressed through [illegible] the press. The prosecuting officers are blamed for failures in the administration of justice. The judges, so far as I know, have endeavored to do their duty [illegible] officers, and whatever [illegible] has been in delay or hindrance in the administration of justice, it cannot be traced to the courts. It is the fault of jurors who are vested with the power of saying this or that thing has been proved. When jurors refuse, decline or fail to exercise their judgment as fairly as they swear they will do when they go into the jury box to properly administer [illegible] by law the public ought to hold jurors responsible. You have been eighteen hours deliberating over this case. I have not the least doubt in my mind and I know that the court [illegible] that something has been proved. There never was a case so clearly proved as this case that you have just tried, and if you gentlemen were unwilling to determine what has been proved, the responsibility must rest upon your shoulders alone. And [illegible] the circumstances I will have to excuse you from further deliberation upon this case."

REPORT OF GEN. HOWARD

He Calls Attention to the Danger to San Francisco in Case of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. [illegible]—Major-General [illegible] Howard, commanding the division of the Pacific, has submitted his annual report to the adjutant-general for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding the army of the United States. Referring to means of defense against possible invasion of the Pacific coast, Gen. Howard says: "The forts are not in order. They are not armed with guns of the proper caliber, and what is worse there are no guns of the right size and power in the whole country to bring here. There should be a plant on this coast and speedy preparation for making suitable guns, and other means of defense ought not to be delayed. Shells could easily be thrown from the neighborhood of the Cliff house, outside the harbor, to every part of San Francisco, and without exceeding the modern range could be dropped into Oakland. I therefore recommend that money be appropriated so that a good torpedo defense may be planted, that a fleet of torpedo boats be constructed, and that the guns now around the harbor be properly mounted; that two floating batteries be built and anchored, as suggested by the board of inspectors appointed under act of congress of March 3, 1885."

Gen. Howard, in his annual report, recommends the abandonment of [illegible] Nevada, and [illegible] Klamath, Oregon.

CALIFORNIA

THE BOOM IN MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The stock boom went on this morning. Shares which had weakened yesterday fully recovered their tone, and then advanced to higher prices than before. Brokers turned away business, for they were unable to attend to all the orders which flocked in on them. At the first session of the board [illegible] opened at $[illegible]; Mexican went to $1[illegible] and closed at $1[illegible]; Gould and Curry went to $1[illegible]; Best & Belcher opened at $2[illegible] and closed at $[illegible]; Consolidated California & Virginia advanced to $4[illegible]; Savage opened at $1[illegible] and climbed to $1[illegible]; Sierra Nevada rose to $1[illegible]; Utah to $[illegible], and Yellow Jacket to $[illegible]. At the [illegible] session Best & Belcher suddenly dropped to $[illegible] and all the other stocks declined [illegible], the decline ranging from 10 cents to [illegible]. In the last session the [illegible] was [illegible] only [illegible] prices took a further decline [illegible]. [illegible] Belcher closed at $[illegible] and [illegible] aggregating only [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Bel [illegible]. The whole matter was gone over, witness telling again [illegible] the White House [illegible]. The cross-examination [illegible] searching cross-examination, but [illegible] statement [illegible]. Witness [illegible] crying [illegible] throughout the whole [illegible] bravely.

[illegible]

[illegible] of scalpers a new device [illegible] tickets has been adopted on a number of [illegible] already [illegible] will probably be adopted by the Southern Pacific. [illegible] the ticket is printed a complete [illegible] description of the passenger [illegible] whether male or female, young or old, [illegible] dark [illegible]. The selling agent punches [illegible] the description and the conductor [illegible] recognize passengers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEWS FROM VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, [illegible].—Representatives of the [illegible] combination were refused license by the [illegible] council to-night for the purpose of holding a [illegible] exhibition.

The tug Tyee which went to the assistance of the ship Belvidere succeeded in towing her off last evening and started to beach her, but when off the mouth of Pyle river, near Crescent bay, she sunk in twenty-one fathoms of water. Nothing was saved from the vessel but all hands were rescued uninjured.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

[illegible]

PORT TOWNSEND, [illegible].—The ship Belvidere was towed off [illegible] point last night by a tug and [illegible] to [illegible] where she sunk in twenty-one fathoms of water. She is a total loss. Nothing but the [illegible] mast is above water [illegible] in the track of shipping.

RAILROAD NOTES

[illegible]

[illegible] newspapers contain a [illegible] traffic [illegible] has been practically concluded between the [illegible] and [illegible] Boston & Lowell, by which the former [illegible] the track of the latter [illegible] at Boston. "In certain [illegible]," says the [illegible], "this is true, [illegible] has been concluded [illegible]." A [illegible] consequence [illegible] extension [illegible] Lowell [illegible] matter [illegible] the Canadian Pacific [illegible] reaches Boston [illegible]. One thing [illegible] eventually be the Atlantic [illegible] stretched [illegible] British [illegible] Pacific [illegible] western coast.

[illegible] ASSOCIATION

[illegible] It is generally reported [illegible] representatives of the trans[illegible] will be held here on the [illegible] of [illegible]. It is expected that an [illegible] will be made in the freight rates to San Francisco and that provision will be made for their maintenance. There is a strong feeling among members of the association that the rate war should be settled before the 1st of January, and it is current opinion that the Canadian Pacific will not [illegible] road men [illegible] ent [illegible] California business.

A POOL [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—[illegible] of Mexican, Arizona [illegible] forming what [illegible] have been utterly [illegible] rates, and the [illegible] morrow; but it is [illegible] ment will be [illegible] pool is expected [illegible].

CRIMINAL [illegible]

MEXICAN CATTLE THIEVES.

GALVESTON, Dec. 1.—A [illegible] from Laredo says: [illegible] thieves numbering [illegible] miles above [illegible] Texans. A large [illegible] found in their [illegible] which were stolen [illegible] on American [illegible] months, and their [illegible] wholesale scale.

DYNAMITE [illegible]

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—[illegible] Pa., special says that [illegible] Chance, several pounds [illegible] ered in the office of [illegible] company, so arranged [illegible] desk, that if the one [illegible] leaned upon it an ex[illegible] which would have [illegible] and property.

FOUR [illegible]

[illegible], Tex., Dec. 1.—[illegible] lynched in this [illegible] murder of a farmer [illegible] murder occurred [illegible] groes were taken by [illegible].

A TALK WITH [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—[illegible] Post reporter, Col. [illegible] city to-night, says: [illegible] cessity for tariff [illegible] in the first session of [illegible] fact it becomes more [illegible] the time when [illegible] to which we can apply [illegible]. In reply to a question [illegible] passage of his tariff [illegible] he had no reason to [illegible] the house had changed [illegible] last session, to [illegible] own impression [illegible] the bill at the last session [illegible] opposition now, in [illegible] time they would get [illegible] to them, a revision [illegible] they would consent to [illegible] ones they secured [illegible]. The protectionists, [illegible] be compelled to put [illegible] are in order to reduce the [illegible].

FAILURE OF CARRIAGE [illegible]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1.—[illegible] & Sons, carriage dealers, have [illegible] ment. The death of George [illegible] tated the failure, which [illegible] ore. The accounts [illegible] said that from $75,000 [illegible] out. The principal creditors [illegible].

ST. JACOBS OIL
SPRAINS AND [illegible]
WONDERFUL [illegible]
Could not Walk. Mr. Charles [illegible] San Francisco, Cal., [illegible] ankle so badly [illegible] almost everything [illegible] when one day [illegible] St. Jacobs Oil [illegible] and wonderfully cured.
Jammed Between Cars. Both legs were [illegible] severely bruising [illegible] W. Johnson, of [illegible] and my injuries [illegible] the use of St. Jacobs Oil [illegible] cured me of a [illegible]
Could Scarcely Move. Mr. Wm. H. [illegible] partment says [illegible] a falling [illegible] By using St. Jacobs Oil [illegible] appeared and I was cured.
An Injured Back. Mr. Frank H. [illegible] Times writes [illegible] latch key when [illegible] under me and [illegible] of my back [illegible] painfully injured [illegible] and discolored [illegible] several times [illegible]
Crushed Under a [illegible] 1311 Seventh [illegible] While helping [illegible] of the City [illegible] on me pressing [illegible] straining my [illegible] on a stretcher [illegible] two weeks [illegible] me to use St. Jacobs Oil [illegible] was soon gone [illegible]
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. [illegible]

RED STAR COUGH [illegible]
FREE FROM OPIATES [illegible]
SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 [illegible]
AT DRUGGISTS AND [illegible]
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. [illegible]

[illegible] single disease has [illegible] the breaking [illegible] The sense of [illegible] the human [illegible] remedies all, yield to [illegible] distributes the [illegible] vital force and [illegible] ignored [illegible] physicians [illegible] relieved of [illegible] then that the popular [illegible] ease by [illegible] hands at once competent [illegible] untried [illegible] the preparation of [illegible] hearty approval of [illegible] affording relief in all [illegible] obstructed breathing [illegible] most oppressive symptoms [illegible] the breath, restoring [illegible] hearing, and neutralizing [illegible] the disease [illegible] kidneys.
SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE [illegible] the RADICAL CURE [illegible] SOLVENT, and IMPROVED INHALER [illegible]
POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. [illegible]

[illegible]
25 YEARS [illegible]
The Greatest Medical [illegible]
SYMPTOMS [illegible]
TORPID [illegible]
Loss of appetite, [illegible] the head, with a [illegible] back part, Pain [illegible] blade, Fullness after [illegible] inclination to exert [illegible] Irritability of temper, [illegible] a feeling of having [illegible] Weariness, Dizziness [illegible] Heart, Dots before [illegible] over the right eye [illegible] ful dreams, High [illegible]
CONSTIPATION
TUTT'S PILLS [illegible] to such cases, [illegible] change of feeling as [illegible] They Increase the [illegible] body to Take on [illegible] nourished, and by [illegible] the Digestive Organs [illegible] produced. Price [illegible]
[illegible]
GRAY HAIR OR [illegible] GLOSSY BLACK by [illegible] this DYE. It imparts [illegible] instantaneously [illegible] sent by express on [illegible] Office, 44 Murray [illegible]

[illegible] VOL. 26 NO. [illegible]
[illegible] A. P. [illegible]
Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 7 North [illegible]
Importers and Whole[illegible]
[illegible] SOLE [illegible]
[illegible]MMERY SEC CHAMPAGNE
[illegible]PER HEIDSICK CHAMPAGNE
[illegible] BITTERS
[illegible]HAS. KOHN & CO., Agents,
44 Front st., Portland, Or.
[illegible]
[illegible]ly ONE TEASPOONFUL to a Quart of Flour.
[illegible]MASON, EHRMAN & CO., General Agents, Portland, Or.
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[illegible]APANESE BAZAAR.
ANDREW KAN,
[illegible] Washington st., bet. Third and Fourth.
[illegible]nese Curiosities, Novelties, Fancy Goods, Etc., continue to arrive by every steamer from Japan, for the Holidays.
[illegible] Goods we now offer to the public at very Lowest Prices.
[illegible] BREWERY
[illegible] F, and Twenty second to Twenty third, West End
Portland, Or.
[illegible] FELPER, Proprietor.
[illegible]
THE CELEBRATED SPECIALIST, [illegible]
[illegible] CHRONIC, NERVOUS & PRIVATE DISEASES
[illegible]
YOUNG MEN
[illegible]
Middle-aged Men
[illegible]
[illegible]LDSMITH & LOEWENBERG
[illegible]ETALS, [illegible] Japanned [illegible] Plumbing Hardware [illegible] Pumps etc.
84 and 86 Front st. [illegible] Northwestern Foundry